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**N. S. KHRUSHCHOV**

**REPORT  
OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE  
OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY  
OF THE SOVIET UNION  
TO THE 20th  
PARTY CONGRESS**

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Comrades, the period separating us from the Nineteenth Party Congress is not a very long one — only three years and four months. But the amount of work the Party has done, and the significance of the events that have taken place during this time both at home and abroad make it one of the important periods in the history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its efforts to increase the strength of our country, build a communist society, and ensure world peace.

In home policy, they were years during which the Party, guided by the interests of the whole people, made a critical appraisal of the situation in agriculture and industry, and, on the basis of the successes already achieved, adopted a number of important measures designed to ensure a great new advance in the country's socialist development. In so doing it boldly uncovered shortcomings in different fields of economic, governmental, and Party activity, broke down outdated conceptions, resolutely sweeping aside everything that had become outmoded and was hindering our advance.

It is now clear to all that the measures adopted by the Party were correct and timely. They ensured steady development of the socialist economy and a further improvement in the Soviet people's material and cultural standards.

There have also been important developments in world affairs during the period under review. Thanks to the consistent peaceful foreign policy of the socialist countries the state of international tension, which was fraught with great danger, has been replaced by a certain detente. It was because the Soviet Union and its friends — the People's Democracies — promptly undertook a number of successive diplomatic steps supported by all peace-loving forces that real prospects for improvement opened up in the international arena.

All this shows that our Party takes due account of the urgent needs of both home and foreign policy and prepares prompt measures appropriate to these needs. This clearly indicates our Party's close and unbreakable ties with the people, the wisdom of its Leninist collective leadership, and the all-conquering power of the Marxist-Leninist teaching upon which it bases its activity. Throughout these years the Party has held high the great banner of the immortal Lenin. Fidelity to Leninism is the source of all the successes of our Party.

Let us now examine our country's international position and its internal situation during the period under review.

## I. — THE INTERNATIONAL POSITION OF THE SOVIET UNION

The emergence of socialism from within the bounds of a single country and its transformation into a world system is the main feature of our era. Capitalism has proved powerless to prevent this process of world-wide historic significance. The simultaneous existence of two opposite world economic systems, the capitalist and the socialist, developing according to different laws and in opposite directions, has become an indisputable fact.

Socialist economy is developing towards the ever-increasing satisfaction of the material and cultural requirements of all members of society, the continuous expansion and improvement of production on the basis of advanced technology, and closer co-operation and mutual assistance between the socialist countries.

The trend of capitalist economy is that of the ever-increasing enrichment of the monopolies, the further intensification of exploitation and cuts in the living standards of millions of working people, particularly in the colonial and dependent countries, of increased militarization of the economy, the exacerbation of the competitive struggle among the capitalist countries, and the maturing of new economic crises and upheavals.

### 1. — *The Steady Economic Advance in the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies.*

The period under review was marked by a great expansion in the national economy of the U.S.S.R. and also in that of the People's Republic of China, the Polish People's

Republic, the Czechoslovak Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Rumanian People's Republic, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the People's Republic of Albania, the German Democratic Republic, the Korean People's Democratic Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, and the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam.

The rates at which industrial output has increased in the Soviet Union and in capitalist countries from 1929 to 1955 can be seen from the following table:

**VOLUME OF INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT IN U.S.S.R. AND  
CAPITALIST COUNTRIES**  
(1929=100)

	1929	1937	1943	1946	1949	1950	1952	1955
U.S.S.R. ....	100	429	573	466	870	1,082	1,421	2,049
All capital- ist countries	100	104		107	130	148	164	193
<b>Of which:</b>								
United States .....	100	103	215	153	164	190	210	234
Great Britain .....	100	124	No	118	144	153	153	181
France .....	100	82	data	63	92	92	108	125
Italy .....	100	99	pub- lished	72	108	124	148	194
Western Germany ...	100	114		35	93	117	150	213
Japan .....	100	169	231*	51	101	115	173	239

\* Data for 1944

These statistics show that in a quarter of a century, or to be more exact, in 26 years, the Soviet Union increased its industrial output more than 20-fold, despite the tremendous damage done to its national economy by the war. Meanwhile, the United States, which enjoyed exceptionally favourable conditions, was only able to slightly more than double its production, while industry in the capitalist world as a whole failed to register even that growth.

The People's Democracies have also considerably surpassed the capitalist countries in rate of growth of industrial production. Last year the pre-war level of industrial output was exceeded in Poland more than four times, in Bulgaria more than five times, in Czechoslovakia more than twice, in Hungary three and a half times, in Rumania almost three times, in Albania more than 11 times, and in the German Democratic Republic more than twice.

The People's Republic of China, which began to build socialism later than the others, has made outstanding progress: its industrial output has more than doubled the pre-war maximum and more than quadrupled the 1949 figure.

Much has also been achieved in the building of socialism in Yugoslavia. In 1955 its industrial output was 180 per cent greater than the pre-war level.

Socialism's industrial base is gaining increasing strength. The socialist countries' share in the world's industrial production is steadily increasing. This fact is a material expression of a progressive historical process: the contraction of the sphere of capitalist exploitation and capitalism's world positions, and the expansion of socialism's world positions.

High rates of development of industrial production are a guarantee of new successes for socialism in its economic competition with capitalism. The U.S.S.R. now holds second place in the world in total volume of industrial output. In the production of pig iron, steel, aluminium, copper, machinery, electricity, cement, and coal, the Soviet Union long ago outstripped France, Western Germany, and Britain and is steadily catching up the United States.

The distinctive feature of the Soviet economy and of that of all the socialist countries is their all-round development and general peaceful trend. The countries of socialism are giving unremitting attention to the development above all of heavy industry, which is the foundation for the continuous expansion of social production as a whole. At the same time they are giving great attention to the growth of agriculture

and the light industries. The people's living conditions are steadily improving; culture is flourishing.

Still more impressive are the prospects opening up before our peoples. The time is not far distant when in the U.S.S.R. atomic energy and other achievements of modern science and technology will be placed at the service of man on a large scale, when mineral wealth will be utilized still more fully, when mighty rivers will be tamed and vast new tracts of land developed, which will ensure an abundance of foodstuffs and other consumer goods. We are confident that within a short time, historically speaking, great China will become an industrial country and its agricultural production will, on the basis of co-operatives, reach a high level. All the People's Democracies will make considerable progress along the path of socialism.

The socialist countries' development is distinguished by their complete independence, both political and economic. At the same time, the further strengthening of the economic ties and the extension of co-operation between them is a highly important result of the period under review. The socialist countries have established commercial relations based on equality and mutual advantage. They are exchanging technical experience, giving all-round mutual assistance, and efficiently co-ordinating their national-economic plans.

Close economic co-operation gives exceptional opportunities for the best possible utilization of productive and raw material resources and successfully combines the interests of each country with those of the socialist camp as a whole. The development of specialization and co-operation is of great importance here. Today it is no longer necessary for each socialist country to develop all branches of heavy industry, as had to be done by the Soviet Union, which for a long time was the only socialist country, and existed in a capitalist encirclement. Now, when there is a powerful community of socialist countries whose defence potential and security is based on the industrial might of the entire socialist camp, each European People's Democracy can specialize in develop-

ing those industries and producing those goods for which it has the most favourable natural and economic conditions. This at the same time creates the necessary prerequisites for releasing considerable resources to develop agriculture and the light industries, and on this basis to satisfy more and more fully the material and cultural requirements of the peoples.

In strengthening their fraternal co-operation, the socialist countries are giving each other disinterested aid in economic development. The relations among the countries of socialism differ fundamentally from those in the capitalist world. Under treaties which it has concluded, the Soviet Union is now helping the People's Democracies to build 391 enterprises and more than 90 separate work-shops and installations. We have granted the People's Democracies long-term credits totalling 21,000 million rubles on the most favourable terms. The Soviet Union is also helping friendly countries to organize the production and peaceful use of atomic energy.

We note China's achievements in socialist industrialization with great satisfaction. Never before in history has a highly industrialized country voluntarily helped other countries to become industrialized. On the contrary, the small group of highly developed countries which emerged in the capitalist world have always hindered the industrialization of other countries, particularly colonies and semi-colonies. That is why the bulk of the countries in Asia, South America, and Africa have no large-scale industry of their own. The Soviet Union, to which such purposes are alien, is doing everything to help the fraternal people of China establish a powerful industry of their own. Our country is helping the People's Republic of China to build, within one five-year period alone, 156 enterprises and 21 separate work-shops, supplying industrial plant to a total value of about 5,600 million rubles.

In exchange for these deliveries the Soviet Union is receiving products from China and other People's Democracies in which it is interested, the materials and consumer goods customarily exported by these countries.

We shall continue to give one another all-round assistance in economic, technological, scientific, and cultural development. We regard this as our fraternal duty to the camp of socialism. The stronger the entire socialist camp, the more reliable will be the guarantee of the freedom, independence, and economic and cultural progress of each of the countries making up this great camp.

The socialist system is marching forward triumphantly, without crises or upheavals. It is bringing great benefits to the peoples of the socialist countries, demonstrating its decisive advantages over the capitalist system.

2. — *The Economic Situation in the Capitalist Countries and the Further Aggravation of the Contradictions of Capitalism.*

From the table quoted it is clear that in 1955 industrial output in the capitalist world as a whole was 93 per cent greater than in 1929.

Does this mean that capitalism has succeeded in overcoming its internal contradictions and acquiring stability? No, it does not. The capitalist world economy is developing extremely unevenly and has become still more unstable.

In the post-war decade old capitalist countries such as Britain and France increased their industrial output, but this growth is proceeding slowly and contradictorily. Of the defeated countries, Western Germany and Italy regained their pre-war level of production only in 1949-50, while Japan's industrial output is on the 1944 level. Since the war, the United States, the chief capitalist country, has experienced three substantial cut-backs in production; a serious economic crisis began in 1948 but was subsequently stopped by an intensified arms drive arising from the war in Korea.

Instability in industrial production is supplemented by financial instability in most capitalist countries, by

the issuing of an immense amount of paper money and the depreciation of currency. To this should be added the agrarian crisis in a number of countries, and also the stagnation in world trade that has been observed in recent years on the capitalist market.

The general crisis of capitalism continues to deepen. Capitalism's insoluble contradiction — the contradiction between the modern productive forces and capitalist relation of production — have become still more acute. The rapid development of present-day technology does not remove this contradiction but only emphasizes it.

It should be said that the idea that the general crisis of capitalism means complete stagnation, a halt in production and technical progress, has always been alien to Marxist-Leninists. Lenin pointed out that capitalism's general degenerative trend did not exclude technical progress or an upswing in production in one period or another. "It would be a mistake to believe", he wrote, "that this tendency to decay precludes the rapid growth of capitalism. It does not. In the epoch of imperialism, certain branches of industry, certain strata of the bourgeoisie and certain countries betray to a greater or lesser degree, now one and now another of these tendencies". (Works, Vol. 22, p. 286). Therefore we must study the capitalist economy attentively and not take a simplified view of Lenin's thesis on the decay of imperialism but study the best that the capitalist countries' science and technology have to offer in order to use the achievements of world technological progress in the interests of socialism.

It cannot be said that the growth of production in the capitalist countries during the period under review took place on a sound economic foundation. It was due to the operation of the following basic factors:

First, the militarization of the economy and the arms drive. By no means all industries have been affected by the upswing. The consumer goods industry is lagging seriously, while some of its branches are stagnating. Only the indus-

tries connected in some way with the manufacture of armaments are expanding. In five years, from 1950 to 1954, government expenditure on arms orders increased 300 per cent in the United States, more than 300 per cent in Britain, and 200 per cent in France. It is clear that the unusually high level of arms manufacture influenced the general level of industrial output in these countries.

Second, greater economic expansion by the main capitalist countries contributed to the growth in production. A favourable situation was temporarily created on the capitalist world market for the United States and in part for Britain and France. Germany, Japan and Italy fell out of the group of competing countries for several years. The post-war ruin in the West European countries created an acute demand for food and other staple commodities. The United States took the maximum advantage of this, setting the Marshall plan and other machinery in motion.

Third, a big part was played by the renewal of fixed capital. Owing to the crises and depressions of the thirties, and then to the war, the basic industrial plant in the European capitalist countries was not renewed in effect, for 15-20 years. Modernization of the capital equipment which had seriously depreciated and been damaged during the wars really began only during 1951-54. This made it possible to increase considerably the manufacture of capital goods.

Fourth and last, the capitalist countries were able to increase their industrial output by sharply intensifying the exploitation of the working class and reducing the living standard of the working people. In the past four years the average annual output per industrial worker in the main capitalist countries increased from 10 to 25 per cent. But in a number of capitalist countries real wages are lower than before the war owing to a great increase in prices, rent, and other items of expenditure.

The heavy arms burden thrust upon the shoulders of the working people should also be taken into account here.

In the United States, per capita arms expenditure was \$3.50 in the 1913-14 fiscal year, \$7.00 in 1929-30, and \$250.00 in 1954-55 — a more than 70-fold increase. In Britain, per capita arms expenditure increased from £1 14s in 1913-14 to £2 10s in 1929-30 and £29 6s in 1954-55. This tremendous expenditure is being covered by steadily mounting direct and indirect taxes.

Unemployment is exerting a strong pressure on the position of the working people. In 1955, in a period which bourgeois economists hailed as one of "steady boom", official statistics gave the number of totally unemployed in the United States to be about 3 million and the number on part-time as more than 9 million. There were about a million totally unemployed in the German Federal Republic last year, according to official figures. In Italy, where unemployment became particularly widespread and chronic after the war, there were in 1955 2 million totally unemployed and a similar number on part-time. In 1954 Japan had, according to official statistics, 600,000 totally unemployed and nearly 9 million working part-time.

These are the factors which played a special part in the post-war increase in capitalist production. Today the capitalist world is approaching the point at which the stimulating action of many of the temporary factors is becoming exhausted. Some, for example, the large-scale renewal of fixed capital and the favourable situation in foreign markets, operated only during the period directly following the severe and prolonged war. Others are in general capable of bringing about only a temporary increase in production. The operation of the internal forces of the capitalist economy, on the basis of which it succeeded in raising production in the past, is becoming weaker and weaker. In order to advance production today capitalism has increasing need of artificial stimulants.

Based on the present conjuncture, talk about "prosperity" has again begun in some Western circles. They are attempting to prove that the Marxist theory of crises has "become outdated". Bourgeois economists are silent about the fact that



only a temporary coincidence of circumstances favourable to capitalism prevented the crisis phenomena developing into a deep economic crisis. Even today, during a revival of the conjuncture, underlying crisis symptoms are evident. Production capacities are by no means being used to the full. In the United States commodity stocks and also consumer credit have reached dangerous proportions.

The situation is aggravated by the fact that huge quantities of farm produce which cannot find a market have accumulated in a number of capitalist countries. Governments, particularly that of the United States, are trying to cut crop areas and reduce harvests by every means. This is at a time when millions of people in vast areas of South-East Asia and Africa are starving, and when in the metropolitan countries, too, a large section of the population is seriously undernourished. Increasing production, relative technological progress, and intensification of labour coupled with a home market which, far from expanding, is becoming relatively narrower, inevitably give rise to new economic crises and upheavals in the capitalist countries.

The capitalists and the learned defenders of their interests are circulating a "theory" that the uninterrupted expansion of arms manufacture brings salvation from economic crisis. The representatives of Marxist-Leninist science have more than once pointed out that this is a hollow illusion. The arms drive does not cure the disease but drives it deeper. And the more extensive is the militarization of the economy, the graver will be its consequences for capitalism.

The representatives of the capitalist groups repose special hopes in government regulation of the economy. Monopoly capital is establishing direct control over government agencies, sending its representatives to work in them and making the government "regulate" the country's economy in the interests of the monopolies. The government agencies try to sustain business activity, placing orders worth billions of dollars with the corporations, giving them special privileges and subsidies, controlling wages and the prices of many com-

modities, buying up surpluses, and financing exports. However, the state's intervention in economic activity does not eliminate the fundamental defects of the capitalist system. The state is powerless to do away with the objective laws of capitalist economy, which lead to anarchy of production and economic crises. Crises are inherent in the very nature of capitalism, they are inevitable.

The perspectives of capitalist economy are in many ways determined by the situation in the capitalist world market. Here substantial changes have taken place during recent years. The United States of America is losing the monopoly position it held during the first post-war years. As a result of competition from other countries, the United States' share in world exports, after reaching a peak in 1947 (32.5 per cent), later dropped sharply (to 19 per cent). In 1947-48 the United States accounted for nearly three-fifths of the industrial output of the capitalist world, but today it accounts for only half. The United States has passed the peak of its postwar economic opportunities; no new markets are in sight. There is therefore no prospect of a further substantial increase in production.

The situation in the capitalist world market has become especially aggravated since the re-appearance in it of Western Germany and Japan. They, like Britain and France, have practically regained their pre-war positions in the world market. Today a further increase in each country's exports is possible only as a result of fierce struggle against competitors. Britain does not like the growing activity of Western Germany and Japan, and Western Germany and Japan are dissatisfied because Britain keeps them out of its markets. All have more than sufficient reason to be dissatisfied with the United States, which has disorganized the world market by carrying on unilateral trade, fencing off its market from foreign imports, prohibiting trade with the East, dumping agricultural produce, and resorting to other measures which seriously affect other countries. The economic struggle between the capitalist countries is gaining momentum all the time.

As before, the main conflict is that between the United States and Great Britain. Anglo-American antagonism embraces a wide range of questions. Under the "Atlantic co-operation" slogan the trans-Atlantic competitors are grabbing the principal strategic and economic positions of the British Empire, they are working to obtain a footing on the imperial lines of communication, smother the system of preferential tariffs, and get control of the sterling area. It is not surprising therefore that in Britain, and in France too, there is a growing desire to put an end to the situation in which "Atlantic co-operation" is of advantage only to one partner.

The revival of Western Germany's economic power is especially aggravating the situation in the world market. The experience of two world wars shows that in their struggle for markets the German monopolies will stop at nothing. As a result the situation in Western Europe is also becoming acute, for the emergence of a rapidly developing German competitor bodes no good for France or Britain, especially if in addition it is being pushed further along the path of militarization. Within Western Germany too the situation is becoming acute, since the resurgence of the trusts and monopolies enhances the danger of a revival of the forces which once brought fascist to power.

The problem of markets is becoming all the more acute, because the frontiers of the capitalist world market are increasingly contracting as a result of the formation of the new and growing socialist world market. Besides, the underdeveloped countries, on casting off the colonial yoke, begin the development of their own industry, which inevitably leads to a further narrowing of markets for industrial products. All this means that the struggle for markets and spheres of influence will become still sharper within the imperialist camp.

The steady sharpening of social contradictions is also a feature of the present situation in the capitalist countries.

Despite the fact that capitalist governments have resorted to particularly harsh anti-labour legislation, to government "regulation" of labour conflicts, and to restriction of the rights of trade unions, the strike struggle has assumed much wider proportions during the post-war years than it did before the war. Official figures — of course understated — for eleven countries (the United States, Britain, France, Western Germany, Japan, Canada, Australia, Sweden, Belgium, Holland and Argentina) show that comparing the ten pre-war years (1930-39) with the ten post-war years (1945-54), we find that the number of strikes rose from 67,000 to 101,000, the number of strikers from 21,000,000 to 73,000,000 and the number of man-days lost as a result of strikes from 240,000,000 to 672,000,000. As you can see, there were 50 per cent more strikes in the ten post-war years than during the same period before the war, and the number of strikers and man-days lost increased several-fold. This means that the struggle of the working class against capitalist oppression is all the time becoming more vigorous and stubborn. The strike movement has assumed a particularly mass and sharp character in France, Italy, Japan, the United States and Britain, and also in recent years in Western Germany.

A characteristic feature of the post-war period is the increasingly resolute actions by the working class on fundamental political questions. Many large trade unions, regardless of their political complexion, are with increasing vigour calling for the lessening of international tension and an end to the arms race. Important successes have been won by the French and Italian working class, the French Communist Party, and the Communists and Socialists of Italy in parliamentary elections. These successes show that the working-class parties have won the love and trust of wide sections of the population in their countries.

What conclusions should be drawn from an analysis of the situation in the capitalist countries?

The situation in the capitalist world is marked by intensifying profound contradictions. The contradiction between the social character of production and private capitalist appropriation, between the expansion of production and the diminishing effective demand, which leads to economic crises, is becoming greater. The contradictions between the capitalist states are growing and their struggle for markets and spheres of influence is becoming increasingly acute. Social contradictions are deepening, and the struggle of the working class and the broad masses for their vital rights and interests is becoming more vigorous. Thus, capitalism is steadily moving towards new economic and social upheavals.

3. — *The Imperialist Policy of Lining Up Aggressive Blocs and Fanning the "Cold War". The Struggle of the Peoples for Relaxation of International Tension.*

Comrades, between the Nineteenth and Twentieth Congresses of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union very important changes have taken place in international relations.

Soon after the Second World War ended, the influence of reactionary and militarist groups began to be increasingly evident in the policy of the United States of America, Britain and France. Their desire to enforce their will on other countries by economic and political pressure, threats and military provocation became dominant. This became known as the "positions of strength" policy. It reflects the aspiration of the most aggressive sections of present-day imperialism to win world supremacy; to suppress the working class and the democratic and national-liberation movements, and their plans for military adventures against the socialist camp.

The international atmosphere was poisoned by war psychosis. The arms race began to assume more and more monstrous dimensions. Many big U.S. military bases aimed against the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies were built in countries thousands of miles from the borders of the United States. So-called "cold war" was begun against the socialist camps. International distrust was artificially kindled, and

nations set against one another. A bloody war was launched in Korea; the war in Indo-China dragged on for years.

The inspirers of the "cold war" began to establish military blocs, and many countries found themselves, against the will of their peoples, involved in restricted aggressive alignments — the North Atlantic bloc, Western European Union, SEATO (military bloc for South-East Asia), and the Baghdad pact.

The organizers of military blocs allege that they have united for defence, for protection against the "communist threat". But that is sheer hypocrisy. We know from history that when planning a redivision of the world, the imperialist powers have always lined up military blocs. Today the "anti-communism" slogan is again being used as a smokescreen to cover up the claims of one power for world domination. The new thing here is that the United States wants, by means of all kinds of blocs and pacts, to secure the dominating position in the capitalist world for itself, and to reduce all its partners in the blocs to the status of obedient executors of its will.

The inspirers of the "positions of strength" policy assert that this policy makes another war impossible, because it ensures a "balance of power" in the world arena. This view enjoys wide circulation among Western statesmen and it is therefore all the more important to thoroughly expose its real meaning.

Can peace be promoted by an arms race? It would seem that the very presentation of the question is absurd. Yet the adherents of the "positions of strength" policy offer the arms race as their main recipe for the preservation of peace! It is perfectly obvious that when nations compete to increase their military might, the danger of war becomes greater, not less.

The arms race, the "positions of strength" policy, the lining up of aggressive blocs and the "cold war" — all this cannot but aggravate the international situation, and indeed

it has. This has been one trend of world events during the period under review.

But other processes have also taken place in the international arena during these years, processes showing that in the world today by no means everything is under the thumb of the monopolist circles.

The steady consolidation of the forces of socialism, democracy and peace, and of the forces of the national-liberation movement is of decisive significance. The international position of the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China, and the other socialist countries has been further strengthened during this period, and their prestige and international ties have grown immeasurably. The international camp of socialism is exerting ever growing influence on the course of international events.

The forces of peace have been considerably augmented by the emergence in the world arena of a group of peace-loving European and Asian states which have proclaimed non-participation in blocs as the principle of their foreign policy. The leading political circles of these states rightly hold that to participate in restricted military imperialist alignments would merely increase the danger of their countries being involved in military gambles by the aggressive forces and draw them into the maelstrom of the arms drive.

As a result a vast Zone of Peace including peace-loving states, both socialist and non-socialist, of Europe and Asia, has emerged in the world. This zone embraces vast areas inhabited by nearly 1,500 million people, that is, the majority of the population of our planet.

The vigorous efforts for peace of the broadest masses have greatly influenced international events. For the scale and organization of the struggle against the war danger waged by the masses the present period has no comparison in history.

The Communist Parties have proved to be the most active and consistent fighters against the war danger and reaction. Throughout these years, as before, they have been in the very

thick of the struggle to preserve peace, to uphold the vital interests of the working people, and the national independence of their countries. The Communists in the capitalist countries have endured many hardships and adversities in recent years. But they have withstood these trials with credit.

At the same time many other sections of society are also opposing war. The effectiveness of their activity would naturally be greater, should the various forces upholding peace overcome a certain disunity. Unity of the working class, of its trade unions, the unity of action of its political parties, the Communists, Socialists and other workers' parties, is acquiring exceptionally great importance.

Not a few of the misfortunes harassing the world today are due to the fact that in many countries the working class has been split for many years and its different groups do not present a united front, which only plays into the hands of the reactionary forces. Yet, today, in our opinion, the prospect of changing this situation is opening up. Life has put on the agenda many questions which not only demand rapprochement and co-operation between all workers' parties but also create real possibilities for this co-operation. The most important of these problems is that of preventing a new war. If the working class comes out as a united organized force and acts with firm resolution, there will be no war.

All this places an historic responsibility upon all leaders of the labour movement. The interests of the struggle for peace make it imperative to find points of contact and on these grounds to lay the foundations for co-operation, sweeping aside mutual recriminations. Here co-operation with those circles of the socialist movement who have views on the forms of transition to socialism differing from ours is also possible and essential. Among them are not a few people who are honestly mistaken on this question, but this is no obstacle to co-operation. Today many Social-Democrats stand for active struggle against the war danger and militarism, for rapprochement with the socialist countries, for unity of the labour movement.

We sincerely greet these Social-Democrats and are willing to do everything necessary to unite our efforts in the struggle for the noble cause of peace and the interests of the working people.

All international developments in recent years show that big popular forces have risen to fight for the preservation of peace. The ruling imperialist circles cannot but reckon with this factor. Their more far-sighted representatives are beginning to admit that the "positions of strength" policy could not put pressure on the countries against which it was directed and that it has failed. At the same time this policy weighs heavily on the masses in the capitalist world and has increased their dissatisfaction. The overwhelming majority of mankind rejects the "positions of strength" policy as a policy of gambles directed against the people and enhancing the war danger.

Under the impact of these incontestable facts, symptoms of a certain sobering up are appearing among influential Western circles. More and more people among these circles are realizing what a dangerous gamble war against the socialist countries may prove for the destinies of capitalism. Undoubtedly, the working class and the labouring masses of the capitalist countries, should their rulers dare to precipitate such a war, would draw decisive conclusions regarding the system which periodically plunges the nations into the bloodbath of war. Nor is it fortuitous that prominent leaders of bourgeois countries with increasing frequency frankly admit that "there will be no victor" in a war in which atomic weapons are used. These leaders still do not venture to state that capitalism will find its grave in another world war, should it unleash it, but they are already compelled openly to admit that the socialist camp is invincible!

The position of the imperialist forces is growing weaker not only because their aggressive policy is rejected by the peoples of their countries, but also because in the last ten years imperialism has sustained defeat in the East, where the centuries-old mainstays of colonialism are crumbling and the peoples themselves are with increasing boldness beginning to decide their own destinies.

#### 4. — *Disintegration of the Imperialist Colonial System.*

The October Socialist Revolution struck a most powerful blow at the imperialist colonial system. Under the influence of the Great October Revolution the national-liberation struggle of the colonial people developed with particular force, it continued throughout the subsequent years and has led to a deep-going crisis of the entire imperialist colonial system.

The defeat of fascist Germany and imperialist Japan during the Second World War was an important factor stimulating the liberation struggle in the colonies and dependent countries. The democratic forces' victory over fascism instilled faith in the possibility of liberation in the hearts of the oppressed peoples.

The victorious revolution in China struck the next staggering blow at the colonial system; it marked a very grave defeat for imperialism.

India, the country with the world's second biggest population, has won political independence. Independence has been gained by Burma, Indonesia, Egypt, Syria, the Lebanon, the Sudan, and a number of other former colonial countries. More than 1,200 million people, or nearly half of the world's population, have been freed from colonial or semi-colonial dependence during the last ten years.

The disintegration of the imperialist colonial system now taking place is a post-war development of world-historic significance. Peoples who for centuries were kept away by the colonialists from the high road of progress followed by human society are now going through a great process of regeneration. People's China and the independent Indian Republic have joined the ranks of the Great Powers. We are the witnesses of a political and economic upsurge of the peoples of South-East Asia and the Arab East. The awakening of the peoples of Africa has begun. The national liberation movement has gained in strength in Brazil, Chile and other Latin-American countries. The outcome of the wars in Korea, Indo-China and

Indonesia has demonstrated that the imperialists are unable, even with the help of armed intervention, to crush the peoples who are resolutely fighting for a life of freedom and independence. The complete abolition of the infamous system of colonialism has now been put on the agenda as one of the most acute and pressing problems.

The new period in world history which Lenin predicted has arrived, and the peoples of the East are playing an active part in deciding the destinies of the whole world, are becoming a new mighty factor in international relations. In contrast to the pre-war period, most Asian countries now act in the world arena as sovereign states or states which are resolutely upholding their right to an independent foreign policy. International relations have spread beyond the bounds of relations between the countries inhabited chiefly by peoples of the white race and are beginning to acquire the character of genuinely world-wide relations.

The winning of political freedom by the peoples of the former colonies and semi-colonies is the first and most important prerequisite of their full independence, that is, of the achievement of economic independence. The liberated Asian countries are pursuing a policy of building up their own industry, training their own technicians, raising the living standards of the people, and regenerating and developing their age-old national culture. History-making prospects for a better future are opening up before the countries which have embarked upon the path of independent development.

These countries, although they do not belong to the socialist world system, can draw on its achievements to build up an independent national economy and to raise the living standards of their peoples. Today they need not go begging for up-to-date equipment to their former oppressors. They can get it in the socialist countries, free of any political or military obligations.

The very fact that the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist camp exist, their readiness to help the under-developed countries with their industrial development on terms of equality and mutual benefit are a major stumbling-block to colonial policy. The imperialists can no longer regard the under-developed countries solely as potential sources for the extraction of maximum profits. They are compelled to make concessions to them.

Not all the countries, however, have discarded the colonial yoke. A big part of the African continent, some countries of Asia, Central and South America continue to remain in colonial or semi-colonial dependence. They are still kept as agrarian raw-material appendages of the imperialist countries. The living standard of the population in the dependent countries remains exceedingly low.

The contradictions and rivalry between the colonial powers for spheres of influence, sources of raw materials, and markets for the sale of goods are growing. The United States is out to grab the colonial possessions of the European powers. South Viet-Nam is passing from France to the United States. The American monopolies are waging an offensive against the French, Belgian and Portuguese possessions in Africa. Once Iran's oil riches were fully controlled by the British, but now they have been compelled to share them with the Americans; moreover, the American monopolists are fighting to oust the British entirely. American influence in Pakistan and Iraq is increasing under the guise of "free enterprise".

The American monopolies, utilizing their dominating position in the Central and South-American countries, have moulded the economies of many of them in a distorted, one-sided way, extremely disadvantageous for the population. They are hampering their industrial development and shackling them with the heavy chains of economic dependence.

To preserve, and in some places also to re-establish their former domination, the colonial powers are resorting to the suppression of the colonial peoples by the force of arms, a

method which has been condemned by history. They also have recourse to new forms of colonial enslavement under the guise of so-called "aid" to underdeveloped countries, which brings colossal profits to the colonialists. Let us take the United States as an example. The United States renders such "aid" above all in the form of deliveries of American weapons to the underdeveloped countries. This enables the American monopolies to load up their industry with arms orders. Then the products of the arms industry, worth billions of dollars and paid for from the budget by the American taxpayers, are sent to the underdeveloped countries. States receiving such "aid" in the form of weapons, inevitably fall into dependence; they increase their armies, which leads to higher taxes and a decline in the living standards of the population of the underdeveloped countries.

The monopolies are interested in continuing the "positions of strength" policy; the ending of the "cold war" is to their disadvantage. Why? Because the fanning of war hysteria is used to justify imperialist expansion, to intimidate the masses and stultify their minds in order to justify the higher taxes which then go to pay for war orders and flow into the safes of the millionaires. Thus, the "cold war" is a means for maintaining the war industry at a high level and for extracting colossal profits.

Naturally, "aid" to underdeveloped countries is granted on definite political terms, terms providing for their integration into aggressive military blocs, the conclusion of joint military pacts, and support for American foreign policy aimed at world domination, or "world leadership", as the American imperialists themselves call it.

SEATO and the Baghdad pact are not only aggressive military and political alignments, but also instruments of enslavement, a new form of exploitation, colonial in nature, of the underdeveloped countries. It is obvious that SEATO policy is determined neither by Pakistan nor Thailand, nor that of the Baghdad pact by Iraq, Iran, or Turkey.

The establishment of such blocs and the pitting of some countries against others is also one of the means used to divide the economically-underdeveloped countries, and to continue the long-standing colonialists' policy of "divide and rule". They try to use the Baghdad pact as a wedge to split the unity of the countries of the Arab East. With the help of SEATO they seek to divide the countries of South-East Asia.

The struggle of the peoples of the Eastern countries against participation in blocs is a struggle for national independence. It is not fortuitous that the overwhelming majority of countries in South-East and the Middle East have rejected the importunate attempts of the Western Powers to inveigle them into closed military alignments.

Despite all the efforts to set the peoples of the underdeveloped countries at loggerheads with each other and with the peoples of the socialist camp, their friendship and co-operation is growing ever stronger. The Bandung Conference of 29 Asian and African countries has strikingly demonstrated the growing solidarity of the Eastern peoples. Its decisions reflected the will of hundreds of millions of people in the East. It struck a powerful blow at the plans of the colonialists and aggressors.

The friendship and co-operation between the Eastern peoples who have thrown off the colonial yoke and the peoples of the socialist countries is growing and strengthening. This was graphically revealed by the visits of the representatives of India and Burma to the Soviet Union and by the visit of the Soviet representatives to India, Burma and Afghanistan. Those visits confirmed the identity of views existing between the Soviet Union and the Republic of India, one of the Great Powers of the world, and between the Soviet Union, Burma, and Afghanistan, on the fundamental international issue of today: the preservation and consolidation of universal peace and the national independence of all states.

The exceptionally warm and friendly reception accorded the representatives of the great Soviet people has strikingly demonstrated the deep-rooted confidence and love the broad

masses in the Eastern countries have for the Soviet Union. Analyzing the sources of this confidence, the Egyptian *Al Akhbar* justly wrote: "Russia does not try to buy the conscience of the peoples, their rights and liberty. Russia has extended a hand to the peoples and said that they themselves should decide their destiny, that she recognizes their rights and aspirations and does not demand their adherence to military pacts or blocs". Millions of men and women ardently acclaim our country for its uncompromising struggle against colonialism, for its policy of equality and friendship among all nations and for its consistent peace-loving foreign policy.

5. — *The Soviet Union in the Struggle for the Consolidation of Peace and International Security.*

Loyal to the Leninist principles of peaceful foreign policy, the Soviet Union has vigorously worked to ease international tension and strengthen peace, and has scored big successes. I will recall the most important directions in which the Soviet Union's initiative for peace developed.

First, an improvement in relations between the Great Powers.

Second, the elimination of the breeding grounds of war that existed in the East and the prevention of the development of new breeding grounds of war and conflict in Europe and Asia.

Third, the adjustment of relations with a number of countries in order to ease tension in Europe (normalization of relations with fraternal Yugoslavia, conclusion of the State Treaty with Australia, the establishment of diplomatic relations between the U.S.S.R. and the German Federal Republic, etc.).

Fourth, the exploration of new ways to settle such questions as the establishment of a collective security system in Europe, disarmament, prohibition of atomic weapons, the German problem, etc.

Fifth, resolute rapprochement with all countries desiring to preserve peace.

Sixth, the expansion in every way of international contacts: personal contacts between Soviet statesmen and those of other countries; contacts between representatives of our Party and workers' parties of other countries and between trade unions; greater exchange of parliamentary, social, and other delegations; the development of trade and other economic ties; and the expansion of tourist travel and increased student exchange.

The peace initiative of the Soviet Union has become one of the most important factors exerting a tremendous influence on international events.

The success of the Soviet Union's peace initiative has been greatly facilitated by the support and joint action of all the peace-loving countries. A particularly important part in this respect has been, and is being, played by the great People's Republic of China which did so much to end the bloodshed in Korea and Indo-China and has made the well-known proposal for a Collective Peace Pact in Asia. The great Indian Republic has made a big contribution to strengthening peace in Asia and the whole world. Millions of ordinary people in all countries have ardently supported the Soviet steps to put international relations on a healthy basis.

The efforts of the peace-loving states and peoples have not been in vain. For the first time since the war a certain relaxation of international tension has set in. In this atmosphere the Geneva Conference of the Heads of Government of the Four Powers became possible. The Conference demonstrated the vitality and correctness of the method of negotiation between countries. It confirmed the Soviet view that the most intricate international issues can be settled through negotiation, given a mutual desire for co-operation and agreement.



Some people are now trying to bury the Geneva spirit.

The facts show that certain circles in the West have still not given up hope of putting pressure on the Soviet Union and wrestling unilateral concessions from it. But it is high time to understand that such calculations are unrealistic. The Soviet Union has done much to bring the positions of the Great Powers closer together. Now it is up to the United States, Britain, and France. This, of course does not mean that the Soviet Union will refuse to make further efforts to ease international tension and strengthen peace. On the contrary, inasmuch as it has become possible to bring the positions of the powers closer together on a number of major international issues, the Soviet Union will strive with still greater persistence to establish confidence and co-operation between all countries, above all between the Great Powers. Equal effort and reciprocal concessions are absolutely indispensable in the relations between the Great Powers. The method of negotiation must become the sole method of solving international problems.

The achievement of collective security in Europe, the achievements of collective security in Asia, disarmament — these are the three cardinal problems, the solution of which can lay the foundation for lasting and enduring peace.

The establishment of a collective security system in Europe would meet the vital interests of all European countries, large and small, and would simultaneously serve as a solid guarantee of peace throughout the world. It would at the same time make it possible to settle the German issue as well. The present situation as regards this problem cannot fail to arouse alarm. Germany still remains divided and the arming of Western Germany is being accelerated. It is no secret that in reviving German militarism each of the three Western Powers pursues its own ends. But who stands to gain from this short-sighted policy? Above all the imperialist forces of Western Germany. Among the losers, however, first place should go to France, which this policy seeks to reduce to the status of a third-rate power. A new Washington-Bonn axis is more and more clearly emerging and aggravating the war danger.

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The present situation offers real possibilities for solving the German problem in another way, in the interest of peace and the security of the peoples, the German people included. The strength of the peace-loving Soviet Union has increased to an unprecedented extent. The countries of South-East Europe, which in the past supplied raw materials and manpower reserves to Germany, now comprise, together with the U.S.S.R., a strong barrier against possible aggression by the German revenge-seekers. Austria, Germany's ally in the past, has proclaimed a policy of neutrality. Peace-loving forces are at work in all the countries of West Europe. In Germany herself the alignment of forces is different from what it was in the past. The German Democratic Republic, which is opposed to war, has gained in strength to such a degree that today it is no longer possible to speak of settling the German issue without its participation or at its expense. In the German Federal Republic the working class, many millions strong, together with the other patriotic forces, is increasingly resisting the conversion of Germany into a hotbed of a new war.

A collective security system in Europe, renunciation of the Paris Agreements, rapprochement and co-operation between the two German states — this is the right way to settle the German question. Certain circles, of course, want to solve the German problem without the participation of the Germans themselves and to the detriment of the German people's fundamental interests. Such a policy is unquestionably doomed to failure.

The ending of the arms race remains one of mankind's most vital tasks. This, of course, is an intricate question. But its settlement must be explored with all the greater persistence and energy.

No one can say that the Soviet Union has made little effort to break the deadlock on disarmament. The Soviet proposals of May 10th, 1955, the reduction of the Soviet armed forces and other Soviet measures are widely known. The same, however, cannot be said of the Western Powers. No

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sooner did the Soviet Union accept the proposals of Britain, France, and the United States on two stages of disarmament and maximum levels for armed forces than the Western Powers began to retreat and not only refused to accept the concrete proposals of the Soviet Union but even disowned their own proposals.

Evidently, this is a result of the influence exerted by the most rabid proponents of the "positions of strength" policy who seek to take to the offensive again and to scotch the relaxation of international tension which has been noted. The peace-loving states naturally had to draw the appropriate conclusions from this situation and to continue reinforcing the security of their countries.

Compelled to pool their forces and resources, our states have concluded the Warsaw Treaty, which is an important stabilizing factor in Europe. They are fully resolved to employ all their forces to protect the peaceful life of their peoples and to prevent the outbreak of another conflagration in Europe.

As for disarmament, we will spare no effort to solve this most important problem.

We will continue to work to end the arms drive and ban atomic and hydrogen weapons. Prior to agreement on the most important aspects of disarmament we are willing to take certain partial steps, for example, to discontinue thermo-nuclear weapon tests, to see that the troops stationed in Germany should have no atomic weapons, and to cut military budgets. The nations' implementation of such measures could pave the way to understanding on other, more intricate aspects of disarmament.

The Soviet Union is firmly resolved to do everything necessary to safeguard international peace and security.

The establishment of firm friendly relations between the two biggest powers of the world, the Soviet Union and the United States of America, would be of great significance for

the strengthening of world peace. We think that if the well-known Five Principles of peaceful co-existence were to underlie the relations between the U.S.S.R. and the United States, that would be of truly great importance for all mankind and would, of course, be no less useful to the people of the United States than to Soviet peoples and all other peoples. These principles — mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, non-aggression, non-interference in each other's domestic affairs, equality and mutual advantage, peaceful co-existence and economic cooperation — are now subscribed to and supported by a score of states.

We have recently taken new important steps with a view to achieving a fundamental improvement in Soviet-American relations. I have in mind the proposal for the conclusion of a Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation between the U.S.S.R. and the United States, contained in the letter of Comrade N. A. Bulganin to President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

We want to be friends with the United States and to co-operate with it for peace and international security and also in the economic and cultural spheres. We propose this with good intentions, without holding a knife behind our back. We have put our proposal forward not because the Soviet Union cannot live without such a treaty with the United States. The Soviet state existed and developed successfully even when it had no normal diplomatic relations with the United States. We have proposed a treaty to the United States because the conclusion of such a treaty would meet the profoundest aspirations of the peoples of both countries to live in peace and friendship.

If good relations between the Soviet Union and the United States are not established and mutual distrust continues, it will lead to an arms race on a still bigger scale and to a still more dangerous build-up of strength on both sides. Is this what the peoples of the Soviet Union and the United States want? Of course not.

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So far our initiative has not met with due understanding and support in the United States, which shows that the advocates of settling outstanding issues by means of war still hold strong positions there, and that they continue to exert big pressure on the President and the Administration. But we hope that our peaceful aspirations will be more correctly appraised in the United States and that matters will take a turn for the better.

As before, we intend to work for the further improvement of our relations with Great Britain and France. Our countries, as European countries, have many common interests, above all, a common interest in preventing another war. Both world wars started in Europe. Militarist Germany was their breeding ground. The peoples of the Soviet Union, France, Britain, together with the peoples of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Belgium, Albania, and other European countries, shed much blood to defeat the common enemy and to secure peace. We hold that the U.S.S.R., Britain, and France, as the European Great Powers, must cherish as sacred the benefits of peace and do everything possible to prevent another war. It is important to recall this particularly today when a revanchist West-German Wehrmacht is being recreated with all speed, directly endangering the security of all the European peoples. Our countries' interest in the safeguarding of lasting peace and security in Europe is not transitory. It creates a reliable foundation for mutual understanding and co-operation, for the development of trade and all-round ties between the U.S.S.R., Britain, and France.

The Soviet Union will continue to strive unswervingly for the extension and strengthening of friendship and co-operation with the Eastern countries. We can note with satisfaction that good, friendly relations have developed between our country and the Indian Republic and we are confident that these relations have a great future. We acclaim the desire of the peoples of the Arab countries to uphold their national independence. We also believe that Iran, Turkey, and Pakistan will realize that normal relations with the U.S.S.R., are in their vital interest.

It is our immutable principle to develop and strengthen friendly relations with all countries which, like us, desire to preserve peace.

We are of the opinion that even under present conditions, when military alignments exist, the opportunities for improving relations between countries, particularly between neighbours, have by no means been completely exhausted. In this connection the significance of non-aggression treaties or treaties of friendship, whose conclusion would help remove existing suspicion and mistrust in relations between countries and normalize the international situation, should be emphasized. For its part, the Soviet Union is prepared to conclude such treaties.

The expansion of business and cultural contacts is of great importance for the further improvement of relations between countries. On its part, the Soviet Government is doing everything possible for the all-round development of these ties. We can note with satisfaction that business contacts and the exchange of various delegations between the Soviet Union and a number of other countries have substantially expanded of late. Last year Britain was visited by delegations of Soviet workers from light industry, building, and agriculture headed by members of the Government, representatives of trade-union organizations, many workers in science and culture, and sports groups. The British Government helped to extend these contacts. The Soviet delegations were well received in Britain. We assume that British citizens who visited the Soviet Union as members of delegations or individually cannot complain of poor treatment in our country. Relations between the Soviet Union and France, Sweden, Finland, Norway, and other countries are developing in the same spirit.

Last year delegations were also exchanged with the United States, in particular the Soviet agricultural delegation was well received there. Delegations of Soviet journalists, builders, and medical workers also visited the United States. The development of contacts with the United States, however, is still insignificant. Many noted American statesmen, public figures, and private citizens came to the Soviet Union during

this time. American citizens had every opportunity to visit the Soviet Union and were well received here. But at the same time many Soviet engineers, scientists, writers, and artists unfortunately could not avail themselves of invitations received from American firms and organizations because they were not given the necessary permission by the American authorities. It is clear that this does not promote contact between our countries. Let us hope that the situation will change for the better.

Trade should play a big part in extending the basis for business-like co-operation between our countries. In contrast to the "Let's arm!" slogan of the North Atlantic bloc we put forward the slogan: "Let's trade!" Our new five-year plan provides for a substantial extension of trade relations both with the People's Democracies and all other states.

We regard it as our supreme international duty tirelessly to develop and strengthen the fraternal relations between the countries of the socialist camp in the interest of our great common cause — socialism.

6. — *Some Fundamental Questions of Present-Day International Development.*

Comrades, I should like to dwell on some fundamental questions concerning present-day international development which determine not only the present course of events, but also the prospects for the future.

These questions are the peaceful co-existence of the two systems, the possibility of preventing wars in the present era, and the forms of transition to socialism in different countries.

Let us examine these questions in brief.

*The peaceful co-existence of the two systems.* The Leninist principle of peaceful co-existence of states with different social systems has always been and remains the general line of our country's foreign policy.

It has been alleged that the Soviet Union advances the principle of peaceful co-existence merely out of tactical considerations, considerations of expediency. Yet it is common knowledge that we have always, from the very first years of Soviet power, stood with equal firmness for peaceful co-existence. Hence, it is not a tactical move, but a fundamental principle of Soviet foreign policy.

This means that if there is indeed a threat to the peaceful co-existence of countries with differing social and political systems, it by no means comes from the Soviet Union or the rest of the socialist camp. Is there a single reason why a socialist state should want to unleash aggressive war? Do we have classes and groups that are interested in war as a means of enrichment? We do not. We abolished them long ago. Or, perhaps, we do not have enough territory or natural wealth, perhaps we lack sources of raw materials or markets for our goods? No, we have sufficient of all those and to spare. Why then should we want war? We do not want it, as a matter of principle we renounce any policy that might lead to millions of people being plunged into war for the sake of the selfish interests of a handful of multi-millionaires. Do those who shout about the "aggressive intentions" of the U.S.S.R. know all this? Of course they do. Why then do they keep up the old monotonous refrain about some imaginary "communist aggression"? Only to stir up mud, to conceal their plans for world domination, a "crusade" against peace, democracy, and socialism.

To this day the enemies of peace allege that the Soviet Union is out to overthrow capitalism in other countries by "exporting" revolution. It goes without saying that among us Communists there are no supporters of capitalism. But this does not mean that we have interfered or plan to interfere in the internal affairs of countries where capitalism still exists. Romain Rolland was right when he said that "freedom is not brought in from abroad in baggage trains like Bourbons". It is ridiculous to think that revolutions are made to order. We often hear representatives of bourgeois countries reasoning thus: "The Soviet leaders claim that they are for

peaceful co-existence between the two systems. At the same time they declare that they are fighting for communism, and say that communism is bound to win in all countries. Now if the Soviet Union is fighting for communism, how can there be any peaceful co-existence with it?" This view is the result of bourgeois propaganda. The ideologists of the bourgeoisie distort the facts and deliberately confuse questions of ideological struggle with questions of relations between states in order to make the Communists of the Soviet Union look like advocates of aggression.

When we say that the socialist system will win in the competition between the two systems — the capitalist and the socialist — this by no means signifies that its victory will be achieved through armed interference by the socialist countries in the internal affairs of the capitalist countries. Our certainty of the victory of communism is based on the fact that the socialist mode of production possesses decisive advantages over the capitalist mode of production. Precisely because of this, the ideas of Marxism-Leninism are more and more capturing the minds of the broad masses of the working people in the capitalist countries, just as they have captured the minds of millions of men and women in our country and the People's Democracies. We believe that all working men in the world, once they have become convinced of the advantages communism brings, will sooner or later take the road of struggle for the construction of socialist society. Building communism in our country, we are resolutely against war. We have always held and continue to hold that the establishment of a new social system in one or another country is the internal affair of the peoples of the countries concerned. This is our attitude, based on the great Marxist-Leninist teaching.

The principle of peaceful co-existence is gaining ever wider international recognition. This principle is one of the cornerstones of the foreign policy of the Chinese People's Republic and the other People's Democracies. It is being actively implemented by the Republic of India, the Union of Burma, and a number of other countries. And this is natural, for there is no other way out in present-day conditions. In

deed, there are only two ways: either peaceful co-existence or the most destructive war in history. There is no third way.

We believe that countries with differing social systems can do more than exist side by side. It is necessary to proceed further, to improve relations, strengthen confidence between countries, and co-operate. The historical significance of the famous Five Principles, advanced by the Peoples' Republic of China and the Republic of India and supported by the Bandung Conference and the world public in general, lies in that they provide the best form for relations between countries with differing social systems in present-day conditions. Why not make these principles the foundation of peaceful relations among all countries in all parts of the world? It would meet the vital interests and demands of the peoples if all countries subscribed to these Five Principles.

*The possibility of preventing war in the present era.* Millions of people all over the world are asking whether another war is really inevitable, whether mankind who has already experienced two devastating world wars must still go through a third one? Marxists must answer this question taking into consideration the epoch-making changes of the last decades.

There is, of course, a Marxist-Leninist precept that wars are inevitable as long as imperialism exists. This precept was evolved at a time when 1) imperialism was an all-embracing world system, and 2) the social and political forces which did not want war were weak, poorly organized, and hence unable to compel the imperialists to renounce war.

People usually take only one aspect of the question and examine only the economic basis of wars under imperialism. This is not enough. War is not only an economic phenomenon. Whether there is to be a war or not depends in large measure on the correlation of class, political forces, the degree of organization and the awareness and resolve of the people. Moreover, in certain conditions the struggle waged by pro-

gressive social and political forces may play a decisive role. Hitherto the state of affairs was such that the forces that did not want war and opposed it were poorly organized and lacked the means to check the schemes of the war-makers. Thus it was before the First World War, when the main force opposed to the threat of war — the world proletariat — was disorganized by the treachery of the leaders of the Second International. Thus it was on the eve of the Second World War, when the Soviet Union was the only country that pursued an active peace policy, when the other Great Powers to all intents and purposes encouraged the aggressors, and the Right-wing Social-Democratic leaders had split the labour movement in the capitalist countries.

In that period this precept was absolutely correct. At the present time, however, the situation has changed radically. Now there is a world camp of socialism, which has become a mighty force. In this camp the peace forces find not only the moral, but also the material means to prevent aggression. Moreover, there is a large group of other countries with a population running into many hundreds of millions which are actively working to avert war. The labour movement in the capitalist countries has today become a tremendous force. The movement of peace supporters has sprung up and developed into a powerful factor.

In these circumstances certainly the Leninist precept that so long as imperialism exists, the economic basis giving rise to wars will also be preserved remains in force. That is why we must display the greatest vigilance. As long as capitalism survives in the world, the reactionary forces representing the interests of the capitalist monopolies will continue their drive towards military gambles and aggression, and may try to unleash war. But war is not fatalistically inevitable. Today there are mighty social and political forces possessing formidable means to prevent the imperialists from unleashing war, and if they actually try to start it, to give a smashing rebuff to the aggressors and frustrate their adventurist plans. To be able to do this all anti-war forces must be vigilant and prepared. they must act as a united front and never

relax their efforts in the battle for peace. The more actively the peoples defend peace, the greater the guarantees that there will be no new war.

*Forms of transition to socialism in different countries.*  
In connection with the radical changes in the world arena new prospects are also opening up in respect to the transition of countries and nations to socialism.

As far back as the eve of the Great October Socialist Revolution Lenin wrote: "All nations will arrive at socialism — this is inevitable, but not all will do so in exactly the same way, each will contribute something of its own in one or another form of democracy, one or another variety of the dictatorship of the proletariat, one or another rate at which socialist transformations will be effected in the various aspects of social life. There is nothing more primitive from the viewpoint of theory or more ridiculous from that of practice than to paint, "in the name of historical materialism", this aspect of the future in a monotonous grey. The result will be nothing more than Suzdal daubing". (Works, Vol. 23, p. 58).

Historical experience has fully confirmed Lenin's brilliant precept. Alongside the Soviet form of reconstructing society on socialist lines, we now have the form of People's Democracy.

In Poland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Albania, and the other European People's Democracies, this form sprang up and is being utilized in conformity with the concrete historical, social and economic conditions, and peculiarities of each of these countries. It has been thoroughly tried and tested in the course of ten years and has fully proved its worth.

Much that is unique in socialist construction is being contributed by the Chinese People's Republic, whose economy prior to the victory of the revolution was exceedingly backward, semi-feudal semi-colonial in character. Having taken over the decisive commanding positions, the people's democratic state is using them in the social revolution to imple-

ment a policy of peaceful reorganization of private industry and trade and their gradual transformation into a component of socialist economy.

The leadership of the great cause of socialist reconstruction by the Communist Party of China and the Communist and Workers' Parties of the other People's Democracies, exercised in keeping with the peculiarities and specific features of each country, is creative Marxism in action.

In the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia, where state power belongs to the working people, and society is founded on the public ownership of the means of production, specific concrete forms of economic management and organization of the state apparatus are arising in the process of socialist construction.

It is probable that more forms of transition to socialism will appear. Moreover, the implementation of these forms need not be associated with civil war under all circumstances. Our enemies like to depict us Leninists as advocates of violence always and everywhere. True, we recognize the need for the revolutionary transformation of capitalist society into socialist society. It is this that distinguishes the revolutionary Marxists from the reformists, the opportunists. There is no doubt that in a number of capitalist countries the violent overthrow of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and the sharp aggravation of class struggle connected with this are inevitable. But the forms of social revolution vary. It is not true that we regard violence and civil war as the only way to remake society.

It will be recalled that in the conditions that arose in April 1917 Lenin granted the possibility that the Russian Revolution might develop peacefully, and that in the spring of 1918, after the victory of the October Revolution, Lenin drew up his famous plan for peaceful socialist construction. It is not our fault that the Russian and international bourgeoisie organized counter-revolution, intervention, and civil war against the young Soviet state and forced the workers and

peasants to take to arms. It did not come to civil war in the European People's Democracies, where the historical situation was different.

Leninism teaches us that the ruling classes will not surrender their power voluntarily. And the greater or lesser degree of intensity which the struggle may assume, the use or the non-use of violence in the transition to socialism, depends on the resistance of the exploiters, on whether the exploiting class itself resorts to violence, rather than on the proletariat.

In this connection the question arises of whether it is possible to go over to socialism by using parliamentary means. No such course was open to the Russian Bolsheviks, who were the first to effect this transition. Lenin showed us another road, that of the establishment of a republic of Soviets, the only correct road in those historical conditions. Following that course we achieved a victory of world-wide historical significance.

Since then, however, the historical situation has undergone radical changes which make possible a new approach to the question. The forces of socialism and democracy have grown immeasurably throughout the world, and capitalism has become much weaker. The mighty camp of socialism with its population of over 900 million is growing and gaining in strength. Its gigantic internal forces, its decisive advantages over capitalism, are being increasingly revealed from day to day. Socialism has a great power of attraction for the workers, peasants, and intellectuals of all countries. The ideas of socialism are indeed coming to dominate the minds of all toiling humanity.

At the same time the present situation offers the working class in a number of capitalist countries a real opportunity to unite the overwhelming majority of the people under its leadership and to secure the transfer of the basis means of production into the hands of the people. The Right-wing bourgeois parties and their governments are suffering bank-



ruptcy with increasing frequency. In these circumstances the working class, by rallying around itself the toiling peasantry, the intelligentsia, all patriotic forces, and resolutely repulsing the opportunist elements who are incapable of giving up the policy of compromise with the capitalists and landlords, is in a position to defeat the reactionary forces opposed to the popular interest, to capture a stable majority in parliament, and transform the latter from an organ of bourgeois democracy into a genuine instrument of the people's will. In such an event this institution, traditional in many highly developed capitalist countries, may become an organ of genuine democracy, democracy for the working people.

The winning of a stable parliamentary majority backed by a mass revolutionary movement of the proletariat and of all the working people could create for the working class of a number of capitalist and former colonial countries the conditions needed to secure fundamental social changes.

In the countries where capitalism is still strong and has a huge military and police apparatus at its disposal, the reactionary forces will of course inevitably offer serious resistance. There the transition to socialism will be attended by a sharp class, revolutionary struggle.

Whatever the form of transition to socialism, the decisive and indispensable factor is the political leadership of the working class headed by its vanguard. Without this there can be no transition to socialism.

It must be strongly emphasized that the more favourable conditions for the victory of socialism created in other countries are due to the fact that socialism has won in the Soviet Union and is winning in the People's Democracies. Its victory in our country would have been impossible had Lenin and the Bolshevik Party not upheld revolutionary Marxism in battle against the reformists, who broke with Marxism and took the path of opportunism.

Such are the considerations which the Central Committee of the Party considers necessary to set out in regard to the forms of transition to socialism in present-day conditions.

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What are the tasks confronting the Party in the sphere of foreign policy? They are:

1. To pursue steadfastly the Leninist policy of peaceful co-existence between different states irrespective of their social systems. To work vigorously for the cause of peace and the security of the peoples, for the establishment of confidence between states, with a view to transforming the relaxation of international tension achieved to date into a stable peace.

2. To strengthen in every way our fraternal relations with the People's Republic of China, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania, Albania, the German Democratic Republic, the Korean People's Democratic Republic, the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, and the Mongolian People's Republic, bearing in mind that the greater the unity and might of the socialist countries the more secure is the cause of peace.

To strengthen in every way friendship and co-operation with the fraternal peoples of the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia.

3. To consolidate untiringly the bonds of friendship and co-operation with the Republic of India, Burma, Indonesia, Afghanistan, Egypt, Syria, and other countries which stand for peace; to support countries which refuse to be involved in military blocs; to co-operate with all forces seeking to preserve peace.

To develop and strengthen friendly relations with Finland, Austria, and other neutral countries.

4. To pursue a vigorous policy of further improving relations with the United States of America, Britain, France, Western Germany, Japan, Italy, Turkey, Iran, Pakistan, and

other countries with a view to strengthening mutual confidence, extending trade, and expanding contacts and co-operation in the sphere of culture and science.

5. To follow vigilantly the intrigues of circles that do not want a relaxation of international tension; to expose in good time the subversive activities of the enemies of peace and the people's security; to take all measures necessary to further strengthen the defence potential of our socialist state; to maintain our defences at the level demanded by present-day armaments and science, and to ensure the security of our socialist country.

## II. — THE INTERNAL SITUATION OF THE U.S.S.R.

Comrades, the internal situation in the U.S.S.R. during the period under review featured a steady growth of all branches of social production, the further strengthening of the Soviet social and state system, the advancement of the material well-being of the people, and the all-round development of Soviet culture.

### INDUSTRY AND TRANSPORT

Guided by the behests of the great Lenin, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has always worked steadfastly to ensure the priority development of heavy industry, which is the foundation for the growth of all branches of socialist economy, the raising of our country's defence potential, and the improvement of the well-being of the people.

This is the general line of our Party, a line tried and tested in the course of the entire history of the Soviet state and corresponding to the vital interests of the people. The Communist Party will also follow this general line with all firmness and consistency in the future.

#### 1. — *The Basic Results of the Fifth Five-Year Plan in Industry.*

During the Fifth Five-Year Plan the Party achieved a further rapid advance of all branches of industry. As we know, the Fifth Five-Year Plan in industry was fulfilled ahead of time, within four years and four months.

The following figures throw light on the increase of industrial production in 1951-55 :

	Industrial output in 1955, in per centages of 1950		Average annual rate of increase in 1951-1955 (in percentages)	
	Five-Year Plan target	Actual output	Five-Year Plan target	Actual increase
Industry as a whole ...	170	185	12	13.1
Production of the means of production (group A) .....	180	191	13	13.8
Production of consumer goods (group B) .....	165	176	11	11.9

Production of metal, fuel and electricity, and the output in other key branches of heavy industry increased considerably. Here are the figures :

	Production in 1950	Production in 1955	Per cent increase
Pig iron (in millions of tons) ..	19	33	174
Steel (in millions of tons) ...	27	45	166
Rolled metal (in millions of tons) .....	21	35	169
Coal (in millions of tons) ...	261	391	150
Oil (in millions of tons) .....	38	71	187
Electricity (in thousands of millions of kwh.) .....	91	170	187
Cement (in millions of tons) ..	10	22	221
Tractors (in thousands) .....	109	163	150
Mineral fertilizers (in millions of tons) .....	5.5	9.6	175

The engineering industry developed at the most rapid pace during the Fifth Five-Year Plan. The volume of production in the engineering and metal-working industries increased in 1955 to 2.2 times the 1950 figure and 4.7 times the figure for 1940.

Together with the production of the means of production, the output of consumer goods has been mounting from year to year. I shall give some figures to illustrate this :

	Production in 1950	Production in 1955	Per cent increase
Cotton fabrics (in millions of metres) .....	3,899	5,904	151
Woollen fabrics (in millions of metres) .....	155	251	162
Footwear (in millions of pairs) ..	226	299	132
Granulated sugar (in millions of tons) .....	2.5	3.4	136
Meat — output of industrial packing houses of the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Products Industry (in millions of tons) .....	1.3	2.2	168
Butter and other dairy produce in terms of milk (in millions of tons) .....	8.5	13.5	159
Vegetable oils (in millions of tons) .....	0.8	1.1	143
Fish (in millions of tons) ...	1.7	2.7	156
Bicycles (in millions) .....	0.6	2.9	444
Clocks and watches (in millions) .....	7.6	19.7	260
Radio and TV receivers (in millions) .....	1.1	4.0	372

In its economic competition with capitalism, our country, owing to the advantages of the socialist system of economy, is showing immeasurably higher rates of increase in production than the most advanced capitalist countries. For instance, our average annual rates of increase in industrial output during the past five-year period were more than three times as high as that of the U.S.A. and 3.8 times that of Britain.

Per capita output in the U.S.S.R. is steadily increasing. During the Fifth Five-Year Plan per capita output of pig iron increased by 60 per cent, of steel by 52 per cent, coal by 37 per cent, oil by 72 per cent, electric power by 71 per cent, cotton textiles by 40 per cent, woollen fabrics by 48 per cent, and sugar by 24 per cent. Nevertheless we still lag behind the leading capitalist countries in per capita production. No little effort is still required to fulfil our basic economic task — to catch up and surpass the most advanced capitalist countries in this respect.

During the Fifth Five-Year Plan capital investment in industry increased by 94 per cent compared with the Fourth Five-Year Plan. In construction of electric power stations it went up 3.4 times, in the oil industry, 2.3 times, the iron and steel and non-ferrous metals industry, 1.8 times, the chemical industry, 1.8 times, engineering, 1.7 times, production of building materials, lumber, and paper, 2.2 times, and in the light and food industries, 1.5 times.

In 1955 the productivity of labour in industry was nearly double the pre-war level. Indeed, higher productivity accounted for more than two-thirds, of the total increase of industrial output during the Fifth Five-Year Plan. During the same period the cost of production was reduced by 23 per cent. Quality of output improved and the variety and assortment of goods turned out increased.

Comrades, as you can see from the above data, during the period under review our Party and the Soviet people brought about a new powerful upsurge in the national economy, developing heavy industry further and, on this basis, achieved an advance in agriculture and the light and food industries. The Soviet Union took a new major step forward in its gradual transition from socialism to communism.

Soviet industry is beginning the Sixth Five-Year Plan with considerably greater potentialities for growth and improvement in production than ever before. Now we can assign to industry bigger and qualitatively new tasks, whose realization will make it possible further to enhance the country's economic might and improve the well-being of our people.

During the period under review the Central Committee of the Party carried out important measures aimed at the further improvement of the operation of industry, and above all at the introduction of the latest achievements of science and technology in production. Why did the Central Committee direct the attention of the Party and the people precisely to these questions?

The point is that our industrial successes turned the heads of some of our business executives and Party workers, made them conceited and complacent, and in a number of cases led to under-estimation of the need for constant modernization of production by means of the introduction of the latest achievements of both our own and foreign science and technology. We still have a good many such executives who prefer to play safe and tend to steer clear of all that is new and progressive. These hidebound seatwarmers reason thus: "Why should I bother with it? It will just be a lot of trouble and for all I know unpleasantness, too. They talk about modernizing production, but is it worthwhile breaking my head over it? Let the chiefs up above, worry about it. When a directive comes down we'll see about it". Some, even after receiving the directive, just wave it aside and go through the motions.

Mayakovsky sharply ridiculed "executives" of this type:

"To  
important ranks  
he rose  
and in his office chair  
he stuck —  
sees  
no further  
than his nose.  
Crammed his head  
with sundry "isms",  
passed his  
Party school  
exam,  
but of communism proper  
he's forgotten,  
sure I am.  
Why  
be wiser  
than his betters?  
All he does is  
sit and wait

for instructions  
and directions,  
leaving thinking to the great".

Unfortunately we still have a good many people who only learn "isms" by rote and fail to see beyond their own nose. By their bureaucratic attitude they cause a great deal of harm.

It was necessary to mobilize the Party to overcome the shortcomings in the work of our industry, to make more effective use of our tremendous latent potentialities, to work for technical progress. With this in view conferences of leading workers in industry were held. The question was thoroughly examined at the July Plenary Meeting of the C.C. of the C.P.S.U. last year. Since the Plenary Meeting much has been done, but we must regard this only as a beginning of bigger and more important things to come.

The Draft Directives for the Sixth Five-Year Plan outline a sweeping programme for the development of all branches of the national economy. The prime tasks of the Sixth Five-Year Plan in industry are the further expansion of the iron and steel and non-ferrous metals industry, the fuel, and chemical industries, the steady acceleration of electric power station construction, and the rapid development of the engineering industry.

The Draft Directives were drawn up with a view to raising the level of industrial output in 1960 by approximately 65 per cent compared with that of 1955, with a planned 70 per cent increase in means of production, and 60 per cent in consumer goods. With the fulfilment of the Sixth Five-Year Plan we shall raise the level of industrial output in the U.S.S.R. to more than five times the level of the pre-war year of 1940.

In order to carry out the Sixth Five-Year Plan successfully we must solve a number of fundamental questions relating to industry, questions on which the Party must now concentrate its attention and efforts.

## 2. — *Speeding Up Technical Progress in Industry.*

The material base of our industry, the achievements of science, and the higher cultural and technical level of the working class are all factors that open up extensive opportunities for speeding up technical progress. Uninterrupted advance in the technique of production is a task of prime importance.

It is necessary to work persistently to improve our equipment; the most productive, economical, and reliable machines must be created, electrification, all-round mechanization and automation of production processes promoted extensively, and the achievements of science in the peaceful uses of atomic energy fully utilized.

The engineering industry is a decisive factor in the acceleration of technical progress. Hence, the technical equipment of this key industry, and primarily the machine-tool and cutting-tool plants, must be substantially improved. Particular attention must be paid to increasing the manufacture of powerful presses. In previous years we built many large plants designed to complete the whole manufacturing process of a wide range of items. By going over to greater specialization and co-operation we can considerably increase output, reduce cost of production, and raise the productivity of labour.

Our Party is consistently carrying out Lenin's behest on electrification. Since the beginning of the First Five-year Plan, electricity output in the U.S.S.R. has increased 34 times over. However, we have not yet reached the point at which the growth of electric power capacity is ahead of that of the national economy as a whole. The industrial level we have achieved enables us to set ourselves the task of sharply increasing the annual growth of electric power capacity and advancing electric power production to a point where it will fully meet the needs of the national economy and the population.

Although the iron and steel industry is forging ahead at a rapid rate we still experience a shortage of metal. This is due to the rapid growth in the demand for metal throughout

the national economy, and also to the fact that our iron and steel men are slow in developing the production of most economical and necessary sections and new types of metal.

Every effort must be made to develop the raw material supply to our iron and steel mills, speed up the construction of metallurgical works, make considerably more efficient use of existing production capacities, expand the assortment, and improve the quality of metal.

It must be said that metal is often used uneconomically. It is used not only where it is really necessary, but also where it could be easily substituted by other materials. Machine-builders can save a huge quantity of metal by reducing the size and weight of the machines they make, by using low-alloy steels and new materials which make for higher productivity and longer life in machines and other equipment. We must be more resolute and enterprising in substituting concrete and reinforced concrete for metal in construction.

To work unremittingly to increase the output of non-ferrous and rare metals as well as of stainless and heat-resisting steels and alloys is a highly important task.

Technical progress manifests itself not only in the modernization of the old but in the establishment of new branches of industry and the launching of new lines of output. One such new branch is the production of synthetic raw materials and substitutes, which are of great importance in further increasing consumer goods output.

To this day large quantities of foodstuffs go into the production of goods intended for industrial use. For instance, in 1955 over 2 million tons of grain and over 700,000 tons of molasses were used in the manufacture of alcohol. Some 400,000 tons of edible fats are used annually to make soap, detergents, drying oil and lubricants, and for other technical needs. Yet for all these purposes oil, coal, and natural gas by-products could be effectively used. We must unfailingly substitute synthetic raw materials for all food products used for industrial purposes by the end of the Sixth Five-Year Plan,

so that beginning with 1961 no food will be used in this way. Every effort must be made to develop the production of artificial fibres, which, although it has increased in recent years, is still far from able to satisfy our needs.

While continuing to maintain a high rate of development of heavy industry in the future, we can and must at the same time expand the production of consumer goods.

The aim of capitalist production is, as we know, to extract steadily increasing profits. This is achieved by constantly intensifying exploitation of the workers and by the expansion of production. However, the tendency towards expansion of production comes into conflict with the narrow limits of popular consumption, due to the decline — inevitable under capitalism — of the working people's effective demand. Capitalist society features a deep-going contradiction between production and consumption.

Socialism has abolished this contradiction of capitalist production. The aim of socialist production is the maximum satisfaction of the steadily growing material and cultural requirements of the working people, of society as a whole. As heavy industry expands, the development of industries engaged in meeting the growing needs of the population acquires a steadily wider scale. Now that we possess a powerful heavy industry developed in every respect, we are in a position to promote rapidly the production of both the means of production and consumer goods. Suffice it to mention that in 1960 the output of consumer goods will be almost three times more than in 1950. The Party is doing and will continue to do its utmost to ensure that the requirements of the Soviet people will be satisfied more fully and better; it considers this its prime duty to the people.

### 3. — Improvement of Transport and Telecommunication Equipment.

Development of the transport and telecommunication services is of tremendous significance for the national economy. During the Fifth Five-Year Plan further improvements were

made in the technical equipment of the transport system. Organization of labour and operation of transport facilities improved. The Nineteenth Party Congress assignment on freight haulage by rail, sea, and road transport was successfully fulfilled.

While noting these accomplishments, it must be admitted that railway transport is lagging behind technically. In the main, steam locomotives are used, although it is a well-known fact that the efficiency of steam traction is low — only 4-5 per cent as compared with 16-18 per cent in the case of electric traction.

Going over to electric traction makes it possible sharply to increase carrying and traffic capacity and improve transport operating conditions. Electric traction cuts fuel expenditure to a third or a quarter in comparison with steam. According to data of the State Planning Commission and the Ministry of Railways of the U.S.S.R., the introduction of electric traction on the Moscow-Vladivostok line would save no less than 18 million tons of coal and reduce operating costs by more than 2,700 million rubles annually in comparison with steam traction. It has been estimated that the capital expenditures required to electrify this line would pay for themselves in no more than four years.

In spite of the importance and urgency of this matter, not only have the people in charge of railway transport not worked energetically to put electrification through, but even the funds allocated for the purpose have not been fully used. Only 2,267 kilometres of railway, or 58 per cent of the five-year target, were electrified in the course of the last five years. Throughout this period the Ministry of Railways failed from year to year to make full use of the allocations given it for capital construction under the annual plans. The people in charge of the Ministry are obviously suffering from conservatism when it comes to technical reconstruction of the transport system.

Railway electrification is the most important element of the technical reconstruction of rail transport and its further development in line with advanced technology. In view of this matter's tremendous importance to the national economy, the Central Committee of the Party adopted the other day a decision on a General Plan for the Electrification of Railways covering a 15-year period. This plan provides for the electrification of a total of 40,000 kilometres of railway.

Besides electrification, rapid replacement of steam locomotives by diesel locomotives is of signal importance in improving the technical equipment of the railways. The present production of diesel locomotives and their haulage capacity are altogether insufficient. Because of this, the C.C. of the C.P.S.U. and the Council of Ministers adopted a decision in September 1955 to turn a number of transport machinery plants over to the production of diesel locomotives.

The wider use of electric and diesel locomotives, the improvement of the permanent way, automation and centralization of traffic control, and other measures will make it possible to increase carrying capacity.

Everything must be done to increase cargo shipment by the merchant fleet and inland waterways. At present it amounts to only 12 per cent of the total freight turnover in the country, which is altogether insufficient.

Air and pipe-line transport must be promoted at a faster pace.

During the Fifth Five-Year Plan freight haulage by road transport more than doubled. This, however, is not enough. There still are huge latent potentialities to draw on in our road transport. One of its most serious shortcomings is the unbelievable lack of centralization. A vast number of dwarf organizations have sprung up to which many heads of plants and institutions stubbornly cling. Suffice it to say that 85 per cent of these organizations have ten vehicles each or less. This is the main reason why last year, for instance, about half of all our motor lorries were standing idle and half of the time those operating were run-

ning empty. We must put an end to this kind of backwardness and concentrate motor transport in the hands of bigger organizations. This will have a big economic effect. Highway construction must be expanded to the utmost.

It must also be said that our cars are obviously being used wastefully. It has become the practice to assign cars to particular people. Often, when the person who has been assigned a car has no need to go anywhere, the vehicle stands idle. But one or two drivers and the service personnel are nevertheless drawing their wages. We must resolutely put this matter on a socialist footing and put an end to the practice of assigning cars to individuals, except for a strictly limited number of personal cars. For the use of executive personnel there should be service taxis. This is all the more necessary inasmuch as our car production will continue to grow and if we were to carry on in the old way the huge service personnel we already have would increase still more. And this is utterly impermissible. Of course whenever necessary we must assign cars to individuals, but we must also see to it that these people learn to drive themselves. The question of bringing order into the operation of our motor transport is long overdue and it must be settled, bureaucratic resistance notwithstanding. The interests of our socialist state demand it.

In recent years there has been a certain improvement in the telecommunication services. Nevertheless telecommunication facilities, particularly radio-relay lines, phototelegraph, and television broadcasts, still fail to meet the requirements of the population and the national economy. Still more energetic work is required to develop and improve the means of communication in line with the latest scientific and engineering achievements.

#### 4. — *The Proper Distribution of Productive Forces.*

To further increase the volume of industrial output it is imperative to draw on new sources of raw materials, fuel, and electricity, and, above all, the enormous natural resources of the East of our country.

It must be remembered that up to 75 per cent of all the coal reserves of the U.S.S.R., 80 per cent of its water power, four-fifths of its timber, its principal reserves of non-ferrous and rare metals, and enormous resources of chemical raw materials, iron ore, and building materials are to be found in the eastern regions.

Experience has shown that the mining of coal and the production of electricity in the East are economically more advantageous than in the European part of the U.S.S.R. Suffice it to mention that during the Fifth Five-Year Plan capital expenditure per ton of increased coal output was in Eastern Siberia about 40 per cent, and in the Kuzbas nearly 67 per cent of that in the Donbas. The cost of production of one ton of Kuzbas coal last year was some 33 percent less than one ton of Donbas coal. In 1960 it is planned to produce 80 million tons of coal in the Kuzbas. These 80 million tons will cost the state 2,400 million rubles less than the mining of an equal quantity in the Donbas.

Here is another example of the same type. The Bratsk hydro-electric power station with a capacity of 3,200,000 kw which is now being built on the Angara River will turn out 22,000 million kwh of electricity annually, or as much as the two biggest hydro-electric stations in the European part of the U.S.S.R. — Kuibishev and Stalingrad. Nevertheless the Bratsk power plant is costing only half as much as the Kuibishev and Stalingrad stations combined, while the annual production cost of the electricity produced on the Angara will be 200 million rubles less than the corresponding figure for the Kuibishev and Stalingrad stations.

Comrades, you can thus see how advantageous it is for us to tap the power resources of the East on a wider scale. Within the next ten years we must make Siberia a leading producer of coal and electricity in the Soviet Union, the principal centre of industries consuming a great deal of fuel and power, especially industries producing aluminium, magnesium and titanium, as well as of the electro-metal-lurgical, coke by-products, and electro-chemical industries.



To carry out this most important national economic task successfully, every effort must be made to promote iron and steel development in the East. In 1955 the Urals and Western Siberia produced over 14 million tons of pig iron — more than Britain. Nevertheless we have annually to ship several million tons of ferrous metals to the East from the European part of the U.S.S.R. Hence we must take resolute steps to speed up the development of the iron and steel industry in Siberia, Kazakhstan, and the Far East.

The task now is to create in Siberia within the next two or three five-year plans the country's third great metallurgical centre with an annual output of 15-20 million tons of pig iron. It is necessary in this connection to work out a general outline for the development and distribution of iron and steel plants in Siberia and undertake large-scale prospecting, scientific research, and other work in that part of the country.

The engineering industry too has been insufficiently developed in the Eastern regions. In the next ten years we must establish there new large engineering centres capable of producing all kinds of machines, mechanisms, devices, and instruments.

We must harness more energetically the tremendous natural industrial resources in the East and ensure their more effective use in the interest of the further development of our country's productive forces.

Attention must also be paid to the most expedient comprehensive distribution of industry according to economic zones. Our country is huge, and if in developing industry we do not observe a balance within the various economic districts, we shall artificially increase unnecessary freight shipments and create difficulties in the general development of the national economy.

##### 5. — *Productivity of Labour, Cost of Industrial Production, and Capital Construction.*

Guided by Lenin's well-known precept that the productivity of labour is in the final analysis the most important factor ensuring the victory of the new social system, the Party has worked and will continue to work for a steady increase in productivity of labour on the basis of technical progress.

The most important condition for the growth of the productivity of labour, Lenin pointed out, is "the heightening of the working people's sense of duty, skill, efficiency, intensivity of labour, and better organization of work." Soviet people know that higher productivity of labour is the foundation of their increasing well-being. Hence we must tirelessly improve the organization of labour and production and do away with wastage of material resources and working time.

Party and economic organizations must pay the greatest attention to the economic aspect of the operation of enterprises. Constant effort must be exerted to ensure the smooth operation of every plant, reduce the cost of production, always observe the strictest regime of economy, and do everything to strengthen cost accounting.

Comrades, capital construction is of paramount importance in the further development of industry and the entire national economy. Now that our annual capital investments will reach nearly 200,000 million rubles, we must devote more attention to capital construction and place it on a firm industrial footing.

The Central Committee of the Party and the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. have latterly adopted a number of important decisions on the development and modernization of the building industry. The question here is of ensuring the most effective utilization of the funds allocated for capital construction, raising the level of organizational and

technical control of construction, waging a determined fight against the diffusion of funds, radically accelerating the rate of construction and reducing costs. These tasks can be solved only by industrializing construction, by extensive use of factory-made structural ferro-concrete and concrete sections and units.

The scale of capital construction in our country is increasing steadily and the fixed capital of industry mounting rapidly. Simultaneously with the improvement of construction methods, we must always see to it that the existing capacities are most effectively used. We know by experience that many enterprises can considerably increase, and some even double or treble, their output without large additional capital investments. The only thing that is wanted is to tackle the matter properly — modernize the plant, improve the organization of production and labour, make wider use of such a potent factor as the experience of the foremost workers, the creative initiative of inventors and rationalizers.

The millions of men and women of our glorious working class, our engineers and technicians are searching for and harnessing the enormous reserves latent in socialist production with increasing vigour. Socialist emulation is a striking expression of this. We must extend this emulation movement still wider, always remembering that it is not a campaign, but the vital cause of millions of people, a powerful force promoting the development and perfection of socialist production. We are confident that our working men and women, engineers and technicians, will, by their creative labour, ensure the successful fulfilment of the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

#### AGRICULTURE

Comrades, together with a powerful industry our country must have a comprehensively developed agriculture, capable of producing foodstuffs and raw materials in quantities sufficient to satisfy fully the needs of the population and meet all the other requirements of the state.

The development of socialist economy, the growth of labour productivity, and the reductions of retail prices during recent years have substantially raised the real wages of factory, office and other workers and the incomes of collective farmers, increasing the purchasing power of the population.

These conditions confronted the Party with an urgent national task — sharply to increase the output of farm produce. At its Plenary Meetings the Central Committee of the Party has brought to light serious shortcomings and mistakes in the guidance of agriculture, and drawn up an extensive programme for expanding the output of grain and animal products.

Our Party, with the active support of the working class and the whole people, has carried out large-scale measures for the development of agriculture. During 1954 and 1955 alone, capital investment in agriculture totalled 34,400 million rubles, or 38 per cent more than the total capital investment in agriculture during the entire Fourth Five-Year Plan. In these two years collective farms, machine and tractor stations, and state farms received 404,000 tractors (in terms of 15 h.p. units), 228,000 lorries, 83,000 combine-harvesters, and a large number of other machines.

To provide greater material incentives for the collective farms and collective farmers to develop their socially-owned enterprise and increase the output for the market, the procurement prices of grain, animal products, potatoes and other vegetables, flax and hemp were raised considerably. These measures and increased production for the market added 20,000 million rubles to the incomes of the collective farms in 1954 and 1955.

In the M.T.S.s regular operating staffs have been built up, a factor of prime importance in their transformation into model socialist establishments. Many thousand engineers, technicians, Party functionaries, and government officials have gone from cities and industrial centres to work on M.T.S.s, collective and state farms. More than 120,000 agricultural

specialists have been sent to collective farms. More than 20,000 Communists, sent from town to country, have been recommended as collective farm chairmen. The Central Committee of the Party and the Government have introduced a new planning system in agriculture which has given scope to the initiative of the collective farmers. Measures have been taken to improve the work of the state farms, to reinforce existing state farms, and to set up new ones.

The fulfilment of the measures for the further advance of agriculture drawn up by the Party has made it possible to take the first big step to increase the output of grain and industrial crops. This is graphically shown by the following table :

**TOTAL OUTPUT OF GRAIN AND INDUSTRIAL CROPS  
IN THE U.S.S.R.  
(1950 = 100)**

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Grain .....	100	97	113	101	105	129
Sun-flower seed	100	97	123	146	106	207
Sugar-beet ...	100	114	107	111	95	147
Raw cotton ...	100	105	106	108	118	109
Long-staple flax fibre ...	100	76	83	64	85	149

It should be noted that while during the first 3 or 4 years of the Fifth Five-Year Plan the production of grain and industrial crops hardly rose at all, in 1955 gross harvests increased considerably thanks to the carrying out of a number of measures of which you know. Compared with 1954, grain production last year increased 22 per cent, sun-flower seed 95 per cent, sugar-beet 54 per cent, and flax fibre 74 per cent. We had no increase in the cotton crop because plants were damaged by early frosts. Potato yields were low in a number of districts, particularly in the non-black-earth zone.

#### 1. — Grain Farming — Foundation of All Agriculture.

Comrades, the Party has pointed out more than once that without well-developed grain farming it is impossible to

advance livestock breeding or to increase the output of industrial crops. But in this vitally important matter the heads of the Ministry of Agriculture of the U.S.S.R. and the Ministry of State Farms of the U.S.S.R. and of planning agencies were on an obviously wrong track. The allocation of areas under crops was in recent years sharply at variance with the need to expand grain production. In most districts the area under grain was reduced. Some mistakes were made in introducing the *travopolye* crop rotation system. The *travopolye* system of farming was applied mechanically; millions of hectares were sown with grasses in areas where they do not produce high yields.

The outcome of all this was that in 1953, when the requirements in grain had risen greatly in comparison with pre-revolutionary years, the area under grain was almost the same as in 1913.

Having made a thorough study of the country's requirements in agricultural produce, the January 1955 Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. put forward the task of sharply increasing within a short space of time the grain production and of more than doubling the output of the main animal products.

The development of virgin and long-fallow lands in Kazakhstan, Siberia, and other areas, undertaken following a decision by the Party, is of particularly great importance for the continued advance of agriculture. The Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. set the task of bringing no less than 28-30 million hectares of new land under cultivation by 1956. The solution of this problem is of historic significance for our state. What will the virgin lands give the country? Estimates show that we can get on the average no less than 2,000 million poods of grain annually from the new lands. With a big quantity of marketable wheat from the virgin lands, the Government can confidently undertake a big expansion in the area under maize in the Ukraine and the North Caucasus in order that these areas sharply raise meat and milk production and also the production of industrial crops.

Within a short time over 200,000 tractors (in terms of 15 h.p. units) and thousands of other machines and implements have been sent to the virgin land development areas. The Party's measures to cultivate the virgin lands have been ardently approved and supported by the whole Soviet people. In response to the call of the Central Committee of the C.P. S.U. 350,000 Soviet patriots went to these areas to bring virgin and long-fallow lands under the plough. They have laboured with a valour worthy of builders of communism.

Allow me, on behalf of the Twentieth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, to express warm thanks to the young men and women, members of the Young Communist League, to the agronomists, engineers and technicians, to all the patriots who responded to the Party's call and are taking an active part in cultivating the new lands. By their devoted labour they have earned the love and respect of the whole Soviet people.

Had we undertaken to develop the virgin lands in the usual way, by the gradual re-settlement of people in the new areas, we would have required a tremendous number of people, vast resources, and much time. Then, of course, we should not have been able to solve the problem of ploughing up 30 million hectares of new lands within two years.

Most likely in the new five-year plan the Party will have to issue such calls to the youth more than once. We shall continue to develop new areas, to build atomic, thermal and hydro-electric power stations, plants, and railways. The Party is confident that our glorious youth will continue to respond with enthusiasm to its calls. The young people know that their labour on the splendid construction projects of communism is of the greatest importance not only for our generation but for generations to come.

The assignment for cultivating virgin lands has been fulfilled with credit, thanks to the selfless labour of the collective farmers, the workers of the M.T.S.s and state farms, and the active support of the working class. In 1954 and 1955

some 30 million hectares were put to the plough in the virgin and long-fallow land areas; over the whole country the total reached 33 million hectares. This is a big victory for the Party and the whole Soviet people.

The ploughing up of virgin lands has made it possible to expand substantially the area under grain. In 1950 grain was sown on 102.9 million hectares in the U.S.S.R.; in 1955 the figure was 126.4 million hectares — an increase of almost 24 million hectares.

Some comrades might ask whether we are doing right in developing virgin lands in areas subject to drought. A study of the available data shows that even with periodic droughts grain farming is profitable and economically justified in Kazakhstan, Siberia, and the Urals. If in five years we have with the relatively small outlays needed for grain cultivation only two good, one average, and two poor crops, it is possible, in these conditions, to farm at a big profit and produce grain at a low cost.

The results of our work in virgin land development make it possible to draw the indisputable conclusion that the line of cultivating new lands adopted by the Party is correct. This policy assures a substantial increase in grain production within the shortest possible time and with the least outlay of labour and resources.

In further developing virgin lands attention should be paid to the Krasnoyarsk Territory, the Irkutsk Region, and the Khabarovsk and Primorye territories which have many good uncultivated tracts. This will make it possible to build up facilities for grain farming and animal husbandry to satisfy the Far East's agricultural produce requirements from local sources.

To expand the grain production changes had to be introduced in the allocation of the sown areas in order, together with an increase in the sowing of wheat and other cereals as well as other crops, to sharply extend the area under maize.

Estimates show that no less than 4,000 million poods of fodder grains are needed annually for livestock breeding. Without a substantial increase in maize production we cannot obtain such a quantity of grain. Therefore the Central Committee found it necessary to increase sharply the cultivation of maize. In 1955 almost 18 million hectares, that is, 13,600,000 hectares more than in 1954, were sown to maize.

The increased maize acreage made it possible considerably to improve the supply of silage and fodder concentrates to animal husbandry. In 1955 the collective farms prepared 17 millions tons more silage, including more than 6 million tons of corn-cobs, than in the previous year.

The result has been a sharp increase in milk yields and in the total production of milk. According to figures from the Central Statistical Board of the U.S.S.R., during the last four months (October 1, 1955 to February 1, 1956) the total collective-farm milk production rose by 65 per cent compared with the same period during 1954-55 over the whole of the Soviet Union, in the Ukrainian S.S.R. by 100 per cent, in the R.S.F.S.R. by 53 per cent, while in individual areas of the Russian Federation, the Ukraine, and Kazakhstan, in the Uzbek S.S.R., the Azerbaijan S.S.R., the Tajik S.S.R., the Turkmen S.S.R., and the Moldavian S.S.R. gross yield rose two or three times and even more. No such increase in milk production has ever been registered before throughout the years of Soviet rule. There is no doubt that maize, the new system of planning, and the greater material incentives to collective farmers proved decisive here.

At the same time, there are a number of districts where maize has not given an adequate return. For this there is only one reason — the careless attitude to maize cultivation by the leaders in those districts. This is the case in a considerable number of districts in Byelorussia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia, in Kostroma, Yaroslavl, Tula, and some other regions. The question arises: perhaps the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. made a mistake in recommending this crop, which is cultivated in the South, for the entire Soviet Union?

No, comrades, it was not a mistake. In the Republics, territories, regions, districts, collective farms, and state farms where the leaders treated the matter earnestly, studied the specific features of maize, and trained the personnel in the collective farms and state farms — there good results were obtained. Conversely, where maize-growing was left to drift, the collective and state farms had a low yield.

Each region has collective farms which obtained big maize yields. I will cite some examples of districts where maize was a new crop and was planted over large areas.

The Stalin Collective Farm, in the Chuvash Autonomous Republic, planted maize on 240 hectares last year. Of this, 70 hectares were harvested for green fodder; a big crop of stalks and cobs in the milk-wax stage was obtained on 170 hectares and it is used by the collective farm for making 8,000 tons of silage.

The Petrovskoye State Farm, Moscow Region, obtained an average field of 29.5 tons of maize stalks and cobs per hectare and on a section of 15.5 hectares the average yield was 40.2 tons, including 75 tons per hectare on a plot of five hectares.

The Rassvet Collective Farm, Byelorussian Republic, last year got an average yield of 35 tons of maize stalks and cobs per hectare from 500 hectares.

Facts convincingly prove that maize can give high yields in all zones of our country, that it has no equal as regards yield and nutritional value per hectare, and as regards return for labour expended in cultivating it. Therefore it is necessary to analyze thoroughly the mistakes made in cultivating maize in some districts and collective farms, the reasons why it has not produced a good yield in some collective and state farms, and to prepare now with the utmost energy for the spring sowing, in particular, to train personnel in order that a big maize crop be grown this year in each collective and state farm.

Our main task in farming is to bring up the annual total grain crop to 11,000 million poods by the end of the Sixth Five-Year Plan through raising yields and developing more new lands; to extend the areas and increase considerably the yields of industrial crops — cotton, sugar-beet, flax, hemp, and sun-flower seed; and also sharply to expand the production of potatoes and other vegetables. In the next two years we can and must accomplish the task of fully supplying the country with potatoes and other vegetables of high quality.

Orchards and areas under vines and berries should be increased. The planting of shelter belts should be developed and our youth urged to take an active part in this work. It is very important to extend the scale of irrigation development and at the same time to improve the use of irrigated and drained lands.

The Central Committee of the Party deems it necessary to increase the production of mineral fertilizers and chemical weed and pest killers. We must continue to raise the efficiency of farming, persistently introduce advanced agrotechnical methods, and proper crop rotations, cutting the time of agricultural jobs and on this basis assure higher yields of grain and industrial crops in all areas.

## 2. — *The Tasks of Further Advancing Livestock Farming.*

Comrades, the further development of animal husbandry and an increase in the output and procurement of animal products is one of the most difficult and at the same time most urgent tasks our Party has faced in the recent period. The Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. and the Government have drawn up and implemented a range of major economic and organizational measures designed to increase herds and to raise livestock productivity.

The Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. and the Soviet Government have found it necessary to give collective farmers greater material incentives to develop livestock farming. An extensive plan for the mechanization of work in animal

husbandry and the building of livestock barns has been adopted and is being carried out. Local Party organizations have done considerable work in reinforcing the personnel engaged in key sections of livestock breeding.

All this could not but produce, and actually did produce, favourable results. Allow me to cite some figures illustrating the state of our animal husbandry.

### HEAD OF PRODUCTIVE LIVESTOCK IN THE U.S.S.R. (1950 = 100)

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Cows .....	100	102	100	107	113	120
Total head of cattle .....	100	103	99	110	114	117
Pigs .....	100	111	117	195	210	214
Sheep .....	100	110	114	139	142	151

### OUTPUT OF THE MAIN ANIMAL PRODUCTS IN THE U.S.S.R. (1950 = 100)

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Meat (slaughter-house weight) .....	100	96	106	120	129	130
Milk .....	100	102	101	103	108	119
Wool .....	100	107	122	130	128	142
Eggs .....	100	113	123	137	147	154

Our country has immeasurable livestock farming reserves. If persistent organizational work is carried on in the collective and state farms, exceptional results can be achieved in a year or two. Take, for example, pig breeding. The figures I have given show that during the first two years of the five-year plan the increase in the number of pigs was negligible. But when concrete measures were taken to promote pig breeding, the number rose sharply in the last three years. During the past four months (from October 1, 1955, to February 1, 1956) the collective farms delivered and sold to the state 62 per cent more pigs than in the same months of 1954 and 1955. The collective farms are now fattening pigs on a larger scale. On February 1, 1956, they were fattening more than three times as many pigs as on February 1, 1955. There

is every ground for confidence that the outlined programme for raising the output of animal products will be carried out successfully.

The expansion of fodder production is of special importance in the programme for the development of animal husbandry. The task is: together with bigger grain production and utmost expansion of maize cultivation, which is the main thing, to develop the sowing of perennial grasses, for example, clover, lucerne, etc. It goes without saying that in selecting perennial grasses and their mixtures, both cereal and leguminous, account must be taken of the climatic and soil conditions in order to grow the crops which produce the biggest yields in the given zone. We should also encourage the sowing of annual grasses, for example, Sudan grass and sorghum in the southern regions, and in the central regions the vetch-oats mixture, which is especially valuable for sowing on fallow land.

Mention must be made of the wrong attitude of some comrades towards the sowing of grasses. There are instances of clover being ousted from areas which specialized in it for many years. Such an attitude to grass runs contrary to the instructions of the Party. By its wellknown decision taken at the February-March Plenary Meeting the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. condemned not the cultivation of grasses as such, but the mechanical approach to perennial grasses, when they were sown on millions of hectares in arid districts and produced very low yields. While resolutely condemning a mechanical approach to grass cultivation, the Party at the same time pointed out that in areas where perennial and annual grasses yield big crops they should be grown and the production of hay increased.

The manager who utilizes every opportunity and provides his cattle with home-grown feed, both forage and succulent fodder, which is necessary for a rapid expansion in the supply of animal products, is doing a good job. Yet we still have leading personnel in collective and state farms who, instead of concentrating all their efforts on increasing the out-

put of fodder, prefer to become dependent on others and want to get more fodder from the state. And there are also not a few who, taking advantage of the retail price cuts, buy up bread, grits, and other products in the shops and use them as cattle feed. That is not productive activity but speculation.

Here is one such fact. The chairman of a collective farm in the Moscow Region set up a fodder team of 12 collective farmers, gave them money, bags, and a lorry. This team worked to get fodder, not on the fields of the collective farm, but in Moscow shops. It bought up buckwheat grits, millet, pearl-barley, flour, yeast, and other products as feed for poultry and live-stock.

This is not an isolated instance. Such "businessmen" are inflicting great harm by their actions because they reduce our potentialities for expanding animal husbandry. They want to get to the front ranks without special effort, at the expense of others. This brings to mind Gogol's Patsyuk who found that dumplings were flying by themselves into his mouth. This is the picture Gogol paints in his story "Christmas Eve": "...Patsyuk opened his mouth, looked at the dumpling, and opened his mouth wider still. At that moment a dumpling popped out of the bowl, splashed into the cream, turned over on the other side, leapt upwards, and flew straight into his mouth. Patsyuk ate it up and opened his mouth again, and another dumpling went through the same performance. The only trouble Patsyuk took was to munch it up and swallow it."

But to Patsyuk this happened only on Christmas Eve, while some of our present-day Patsyuks want the dumplings to jump into their mouth every day and, moreover, they are even respected by others.

It is also appropriate to point out here that such "business" is plied on an ever greater scale by negligent members of suburban collective farms and some people living on the outskirts of cities who do not work anywhere. They buy bread and other products in the shops, feed them to cattle,

and then sell the animal products on the markets at higher than shop prices. A more vigorous struggle should be waged against profiteering elements who, taking advantage of the fact that in some places there temporarily is not enough products to satisfy the population fully, make profits at the expense of honest people and at the expense of the state.

Comrades, our main task in animal husbandry is to increase in every possible way the output of animal products per 100 hectares of farm land. It is above all necessary to continue expanding the socially-owned animal husbandry, which makes it possible to considerably increase the income of the collective farms, improve the material well-being of the collective farmers, and ensure an improvement in the supply of meat, milk, and other produce to the public. Special attention should be given to improving the breeds, raising the proportion of cows in the herds, assuring a considerable increase in the productivity of dairy farming, and developing the fattening of pigs as a most important means of rapidly increasing meat production. Agriculturists in the Voronezh Region have initiated a fine undertaking: they pledged to complete the assignment for bigger meat and milk production set in the Draft Directives for the Sixth Five-Year ahead of time, namely: to double meat production in one year, instead of five, and to double milk production in 18 months. There can be no doubt that the patriotic initiative of the Voronezh agriculturists will be followed by other regions, territories, and republics, in order to complete within two, or a maximum of three, years the Sixth Five-Year Plan's output targets in the main animal products.

The interests of the job in hand demand that the raising of breeds of sheep which yield fine wool, semi-fine wool, meat and wool, and sheepskins should be developed to the utmost in order to have more high quality woollen fabrics, karakul skins, good sheepskin coats, and felt boots.

Collective and state farms should have as many hens, geese, and ducks as possible, should breed fish in ponds and bee-keeping.

It would be wrong and utterly disastrous to present the situation as though all the difficulties in livestock farming have been overcome. No, comrades, the collective farmers, the workers on the MTSs and the state farms, and the agricultural specialists will have to work hard to raise animal husbandry to a level which meets the rising requirements of the people.

### 3. — Mechanization of Agriculture.

Comrades, our socialist industry is equipping agriculture with millions of up-to-date machines. The introduction of new equipment increases the mechanization of agricultural work. The problem of mechanizing the most important jobs in field work has been solved. This is a great victory for the Soviet people. We are now confronted four-square by the task of going over in the shortest possible time from the mechanization of separate jobs to the comprehensive mechanization of all agricultural production, animal husbandry included. In these conditions the MTSs acquire still greater importance. A number of measures designed radically to improve the work of the MTSs have been taken in the last two years. About two million tractor drivers, combine operators and skilled maintenance men have joined the MTSs as permanent staff. Industry has sent 29,000 engineers and technicians to the MTSs. All this has produced a certain improvement in their work. But it cannot yet be said that their work fully measures up to present-day requirements.

Experience shows that operation on a cost-accountancy basis is of prime importance in all branches of socialist production. But this tried and tested method of management is not applied in the MTSs. The present system of financing the MTSs through the state budget results in a lack of responsibility and control. Many MTS workers do not study thoroughly the economic indices of the station's operation and do not take due interest in the efficient use of machines. The MTSs are financed irrespective of the results of their



work; the remuneration of MTS personnel is not made dependent on the efficient use of machines, the yield of crops, and livestock productivity in the collective farms.

It will be expedient gradually to transfer the MTSs' work to a cost-accountancy basis in the coming years. Naturally it is impossible to establish a uniform system with the same indices for all MTSs throughout the country. A flexible system of operation on a cost-accountancy basis should be introduced, a system which takes into account the specific features of the different zones and within the zones, the specific features of the different districts. This measure will stimulate the efforts of the MTS workers and enhance their responsibility for the progress of agriculture.

Together with an improvement in the work of the MTSs there must be an important alteration in the technical policy of our agricultural Ministries and the Ministry of the Tractor and Agricultural Machinery-Building Industry. Leading officials of these Ministries proceed from the premise that the same types of tractors, combines, and soil-tilling implements should be used throughout the vast territory of our country. The same heavy caterpillar tractors, tractor-drawn and self-propelled combines are produced for the Kuban with its vast steppes and for the small plots in the North-West or the Baltic Republics. But that is wrong. The time has come to work out a range of models which takes into account the distinctive features of the country's main zones.

Wheel tractors were used very efficiently in the north-western and other regions before the war and the early post-war years. The manufacture of wheel tractors has dropped sharply of late. Yet wheel tractors, moreover easily manoeuvrable rubber-tyred tractors, are needed no less, if not more, than caterpillar tractors. Their production and especially their operation and repair are simpler and cheaper.

During the Sixth Five-Year Plan agriculture should fully go over to tractor-mounted tilling and other cultivation implements. As for implements which have to be drawn by tractors (for example, heavy ploughs), factories should design and manufacture special attachments enabling the tractor driver to work them without trailer implement operators. The change-over to mounted implements will make it possible to release hundreds of thousands of trailer implement operators, cut the quantity of metal expended upon implements by 40 to 50 per cent, reduce fuel expenditure and raise the productivity of labour.

It is exceedingly important to expand substantially the manufacture of machines for two-stage harvesting in order to go over to this system in the main grain-growing areas in the coming years.

Special attention should be paid to the electrification of collective farms, MTSs, and state farms, which is a very important requisite for the mechanization of agriculture. We have not yet tackled this problem properly, on an adequate countrywide scale. Moreover, the approach to the electrification of collective and state farms has been wrong. The linking up of collective and state farms to power grids has not been permitted even in places where this was economically advantageous and did not present technical difficulties. All our workers should regard the electrification of collective and state farms as an integral part of the great plan for the country's electrification.

When Lenin spoke about the necessity to cover the country with a network of power stations, he had in mind not only big state power grids but also the building of a ramified chain of rural power stations. How is this task to be accomplished? At present collective farms and state farms are themselves building small stations but they do not always have the possibilities of coping properly with the technical problems of electrifying production. The building of power stations by several collective farms, or on a district or even inter-district basis, should be developed. Standard

power station designs which take into account the distinctive features of different zones should be drafted. Stations located near natural gas deposits could work on gas fuel, others on peat, still others on coal or lignite. Where there are water power resources hydro-electric stations should of course be built.

The question arises: who is to build these stations and with what funds? It would be correct to rule that republican organizations build these stations with collective-farm funds on a co-operative basis. State plans should envisage the supply of fuel and other materials to inter-collective farm, districts, and inter-district stations.

We cannot now set a schedule for the completion of the electrification of agriculture. The State Planning Commission and the respective Ministries should make a thorough study of this matter, receive concrete proposals from the Republics and regions and on their basis work out an all-embracing plan for the electrification of collective farms, MTSs, and state farms and submit it to the Government.

#### 4. — *Development of State Farms.*

In solving the urgent problems of continued agricultural expansion, we must pay special attention to developing the state farms, the highest form of organization of socialist agriculture.

The Central Committee of the Party has adopted a number of important measures to reinforce the old state farms and to build new ones. During the last two years, 581 large state farms were set up, including 425 on the virgin lands; the sown areas of the state farms of the Ministry of State Farms of the U.S.S.R. were extended by 10,500,000 hectares and reached 24,500,000 hectares last year, the grain area increasing 2.4 times. As a result, the government is now getting much more grain from the state farms than in 1950. The state farms have considerably increased the delivery of animal products, potatoes, and other vegetables.

Along with increasing the grain production on state farms we must now expand the state farms' production of cotton, sugar-beet, and other crops. Liverstock state farms, especially sheep-breeding, should be set up on idle lands which are unsuitable for cultivation but are quite suitable for stock raising. It is expedient to revise the planning system in the state farms, basing the plan on output per 100 hectares of farmland and taking into account production costs and making each state farm into a high-income establishment on a more practicable basis.

#### 5. — *Seed Production — an Important Element in the Progress of Agriculture.*

The proper management of seed production is an important element in the advance of agriculture. Seed production is neglected in our country, although it would seem that in large-scale organized farming it should not be so difficult to cope with this task. That it has not been accomplished is due only to underestimation of the matter by agriculturists.

It is high time to realize that without the proper organization of seed production crop yields cannot be raised to the necessary level. This question must be solved. It can be solved quickly by concentrating seed production mainly in the best state farms and by improving the work of the district seed farms. Each state farm and district seed farm should be assigned a definite zone in which it must be responsible for seed production and the supply of seed to the surrounding collective farms.

Special mention should be made of the production of hybrid maize seed. In this matter our agriculture lags behind a number of other countries; it lags behind not because our agriculturists have not realized the significance of hybridization. Our scientists and advanced farms have been producing hybrid seed for a long time and we have remarkable specimens of our own hybrids. The agricultural organizations, however, have not put this work on a proper footing and as

a result we have to buy hybrid maize seed in the United States. Since the war the Americans have gone over almost exclusively to hybrid maize seed. This has raised the maize yield in the United States from 1.5 to 2.5-2.7 tons of grain per hectare. There are special seed-producing companies in the United States. They produce hybrid seed for definite zones: grow the maize, harvest it, dry it, sort the seed according to size and shape, bag it, and sell it to farmers. This is a good method and we should make use of it.

The task is to improve plant-breeding, to organize the production of hybrid maize seed on a large scale, to set up factories for the treatment and packing of seed, to allot the equipment and personnel for this work — in a word, to solve the problem of producing hybrid maize seed.

#### 6. — Construction in the Collective Farms.

Comrades, it is urgently necessary to draw the attention of Party and governmental organizations to problems of construction in the countryside. We all know that the heritage remaining in the village from centuries of economic and cultural backwardness and the aftermath of the destruction wrought by the late war are still making themselves felt strongly. Much remains to be done to improve substantially the housing and living conditions of the collective farmers, a considerable number of whom still live in homes lacking many conveniences. Neither can we tolerate such a heritage of the past as the lack of roads in the vast expanses of many rural districts. It goes without saying that the needs of developing production must always be in the foreground. At the same time the expansion of production and the improvement in the socially-owned economy of the collective farms create favourable conditions for increasing the construction of homes and cultural institutions. We have today thousands of collective farms who have made big economic strides and get high incomes. Such collective farms are in a position not only to step up the construction, above all, of socially-owned collective-farm buildings,

kindergartens, maternity homes, recreation clubs, baths, houses for aged collective farmers, and bakeries, but also to render substantial assistance to their members in building houses and improving their living conditions.

Homes should be built with the funds of the collective farmers themselves. Tens and hundreds of thousands of collective-farm families get incomes which now enable them to have convenient, attractive houses, but the collective farmer cannot always cope with the job of building his own home, and especially with the purchase of building materials. Consequently, it is necessary to help the collective farms organize the production of building materials on the spot.

Also officials of district organizations should organize the production of building materials on a higher technical level. Then the materials will be better and cheaper, and, what is most important, there will be more of them. Our potentialities must be utilized and prefabricated houses should be built in accordance with standard projects.

The question arises: how is the building of homes to be paid for? Here different variants are possible. First, collective farmers wishing to build or to buy a house can allot a certain part of the money they receive on their work-day units for this purpose. A special fund can be formed from these allotments. It should be kept in the bank without the right to use it for any purposes other than house-building. This is one way. Another way is for collective farms, which have met their social needs by erecting the necessary farm buildings and cultural and service establishments, to earmark a definite sum from their income for housing construction. It goes without saying that this must be done with the consent of the collective farmers, with the approval of a general membership meeting. This money will be used by the collective farm to build houses for its members. The collective farmers will have to pay back to the collective farm the full cost of the house over approximately five or ten years, depending on actual circumstances. Lastly, there can also be a third form of house-building — on-mixed funds.

On the one hand, the collective farm allots money which is to be issued as building loans to members and, on the other, the collective farmer adds to this loan a definite sum from his own resources. It is understood that the houses may and should differ as regards cost, size, and layout.

How is construction to be organized? We should recommend the collective farms to set up skilled building teams and provide them with the necessary equipment and tools in order to make the work of the collective-farm builders more productive. Wherever possible there ought to be district collective-farm building organizations, to which the collective farms will assign a definite number of builders of different trades. This will make it possible to mechanize construction on a wider scale, to put up homes and other buildings more rapidly and with smaller outlays. Naturally such construction organizations should be maintained on collective-farm funds. They will be co-operative collective-farm organizations and the collective farms their owners. The state, as represented by the Executive Committee of the District Soviet, should merely help the collective farms to guide these organizations.

Let me say a few words about the production of bricks and tiles. This problem should be solved by collective farmers themselves. Where it is expedient, where the collective farmers themselves can cope with this matter, the production of bricks and tiles can be organized directly on the collective farms. In some cases it will be expedient to set up collective-farm and inter-collective-farm brick or tile works.

It is the duty of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Councils of Ministers of the Union and Autonomous Republics, and of the executive committees of the regional and district Soviets to help the collective farms organize building work, to plan village improvements properly, and to draw up standard designs for homes and other buildings. Assistance is especially needed in the production of plumbing, fixtures and hardware, and in the making of door and window frames. The building of houses for collective farmers is an

urgent necessity because it is inseparably bound up with the further progress of our agriculture, with the improvement of the material and cultural standards of millions of collective farmers.

#### 7. — *For Better Guidance of Agriculture.*

Comrades, now that the material and organizational pre-requisites have been provided for a steep upswing in agriculture everything depends on proper guidance, on the ability of Party, governmental, and agricultural bodies to ensure the implementation by persevering organizational work of the decisions adopted by the Party.

Every zone of the Soviet Union in the same climatic and soil conditions has advanced, average, and backward collective farms. This means that it all depends on the leadership of the farms, above all on the selection of the chairmen of the collective farms, heads of teams, agronomists and zoo-technicians, managers of M.T.S.s and state farms, and other personnel, whose task it is to organize agricultural production. Hence the selection of personnel and improved guidance are now decisive for the continued advance of socialist agriculture.

A radical improvement in the work of agricultural bodies both in the centre and the localities is imperative for the successful development of our agriculture. Our governmental apparatus must be rooted in production and subordinate its work to the interests of production. Do the organizational structure and practical activities of the Ministries of Agriculture, State Farms, and Agricultural Stocks meet these requirements? No, they do not. Their structure is still cumbersome and bureaucratic. We do not need a central apparatus which substitutes for the local bodies.

Under present conditions, what should be the functions left with the agricultural ministries? Long-term planning, finance and supply, and state control over the fulfilment of

government assignments. To study and popularize the best experience, to introduce the latest achievements of science in production is a major task for the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of State Farms. To discharge these functions the ministries need a small but highly skilled apparatus. The task is therefore to pare and simplify this apparatus as much as possible and to bring it into line with the changed situation.

And what is the situation as regards the procurement apparatus? For each collective farm we have several representatives in charge of the procurement of different products. Are they needed? No, they are not. In our socialist state everything is determined by plans, which the collective and state farms carry out in time without waiting to be reminded by procurement agents. Therefore, the functions of the Ministry of Agricultural Stocks ought to be limited to building grain elevators, developing the flour-milling and cereals industry, receiving and storing grain and other produce. The day-to-day control of procurements should be entrusted to the M.T.S.s and hundreds of thousands of procurement agents should be utilized in production.

Our socialist state has now every possibility of providing all sections of agriculture with highly skilled personnel. Last year over 400,000 specialists with higher or secondary education were working in agriculture. Increasing personnel training we must proceed from the premise that in the near future field and tractor teams should be headed by agronomists and mechanics, and livestock sections by zootechnicians.

To seriously improve agricultural management we should call the attention of our personnel to problems of economics, to cutting the expenditure of labour in production. Learn to count — Lenin told executives in the first years of Soviet power. If it was important when our state was born, it is a hundred times more important today, when we are accomplishing the task of catching up and surpassing the principal capitalist countries in per capita production.

Available data show that in our country considerably more labour is spent to produce a ton of milk or meat than in the United States. The result is that more of the population are engaged in agriculture in the U.S.S.R. than in the United States. We, of course, cannot blindly follow the American example. In America one man makes a profit by ruining another. Suffice it to recall that from 1940 to 1954, that is, in 14 years, nearly 1,300,000 farmers in the United States were ruined, lost their land and, together with their families, flocked to the cities in search of work in industry, or became "migrant farmers" who roam from state to state in search of shelter and livelihood. In the last four years alone the number of farms in the United States dropped by 600,000, according to agricultural census returns. The big farmer, an owner of a capitalist enterprise, looks upon labour power as a source of profit. If the worker loses his health, if he is unable to produce maximum profit, the capitalist throws him out.

Things are different in our country. A collective farm is a co-operative enterprise. All the collective farmers are its owners; they are full-fledged members, they distribute the work among themselves. And this is fully understandable. In our socialist society everything is designed to satisfy the growing requirements of man. The collective farmers do not cast out one of their number who is unable to work at full capacity. Therefore, even when labour outlay per unit of product in our country is lower than in the United States — and we will achieve this — it is possible that the agricultural population in the U.S.S.R. will be somewhat larger than in the United States. Nevertheless, it must be said that we do not as yet employ labour productively enough. So we must assess our work critically, and utilize everything that is useful in foreign experience.

The implementation of the agricultural measures outlined by the Party has created all the requisites for increasing agricultural production to a level satisfying the country's growing requirements within the shortest possible time. We may be sure that the Soviet people, headed by the Communist Party, will discharge this vitally important task with honour.

### THE RISE IN THE MATERIAL AND CULTURAL STANDARDS OF THE SOVIET PEOPLE

Comrades, the Soviet people's standard of living has risen steadily on the basis of the progress in industry and agriculture. During the Fifth Five-Year Plan the U.S.S.R.'s national income — three-quarters of which, as you know, goes to satisfy the personal requirements of the population — increased by 68 per cent. The real wages of factory, office and other workers increased by 39 per cent, and the real incomes of collective farmers by 50 per cent. The state spent 689,000 million rubles on social insurance benefits, paid holidays for factory, office and other workers, accommodation in holiday homes and health centres provided free of charge or at reduced rates, pensions, medical service, grants for students, and so forth.

Popular consumption has increased from year to year in step with the development of the socialist economy. The state and cooperative trade networks sold 90 per cent more goods to the population in 1955 than they did in 1950.

Here are some figures showing how the sale of goods to the population through the state and co-operative trade systems has increased (1950 = 100) :

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Meat and meat products .....	100	120	124	171	206	220
Fish and fish products .....	100	112	128	137	162	185
Butter .....	100	107	110	150	160	158
Vegetable oils .....	100	135	170	182	222	222
Wearing apparel .....	100	107	115	151	182	198
Footwear .....	100	108	118	150	163	168
Furniture .....	100	142	154	201	272	307

Sales of sugar, silks and cottons, clocks and watches, sewing machines, and other commodities have also grown considerably.

There has been a sharp increase in the sale of radio and television sets, musical instruments, bicycles, and other art-

icles that go to meet cultural requirements and household needs. The Soviet people are eating and dressing better and are satisfying their cultural requirements more fully.

This improvement in the people's material well-being accounts for the fact that the population of our country increased by 16,300,000 during the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

#### 1. — *The Fuller Satisfaction of the People's Growing Material Requirements.*

These are substantial achievements. But we must base ourselves not only on a comparison with past years, but mainly on the steadily growing material and cultural needs of the people. When we approach the matter from this point of view, it must be said that we do not yet have an adequate quantity of consumer goods, that there is a shortage of housing, and that many important problems connected with raising the people's living standards have not yet been solved.

The fact that our country was economically backward before the October Revolution, when its industries were underdeveloped and its agriculture primitive, must, of course, be taken into account. In the 38 years since its establishment the Soviet state had to go through two wars which caused incalculable damage to the national economy and cost millions of lives.

That is why, notwithstanding the considerable rise in the living standard of our people, the Communist Party and the Soviet Government have a lot to do to raise it to a level corresponding to the potentialities of the socialist system and the Soviet people's constantly growing requirements.

In the past few years the Central Committee has adopted a number of measures to raise the people's living standard still higher. Nevertheless, production of many important foodstuffs and manufactured goods still lags behind the growing demand. Some towns and communities are still insufficiently supplied with such items as meat, milk, butter, and fruit; there

are even cases where supplies of potatoes and other vegetables are irregular. There are also difficulties in supplying the population with certain high-grade manufactured goods. Inefficient work by our trade organizations is partly to blame for this, but the main reason is insufficient production. The task is to achieve a sharp rise in agriculture and more rapid expansion of the light and food industries, on the basis of the priority development of heavy industry.

Comrades, the Draft Directives for the Sixth Five-Year Plan set the task of raising the real wages of factory, office and other workers by about 30 per cent and the collective farmers' incomes by not less than 40 per cent.

A number of measures which the Central Committee of the Party has recently outlined will contribute to the fulfilment of the task of further improving the material standards of the people.

Instructions to draft a decision raising the wages of low-paid categories of workers were issued not long ago by the Central Committee of the Party and the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. This wage increase is to be carried out side by side with general measures to introduce order into the system of wages and salaries of factory, office and other workers in various branches of the economy. A correct ratio should be ensured between the wage level of different categories of workers, depending on their qualifications and the burden of their work.

It must be pointed out that there is a great deal of disorder and confusion in the system of wages and rate-fixing. Ministries and other bodies and the trade unions have not taken up these matters in the way they should; they have neglected them. Cases of wage levelling are not uncommon. On the other hand, payment for the same type of work sometimes differs between various bodies, and even within a single body. Alongside the low-paid workers there exists a category of workers — a small one, it is true — in whose wages unjustified excesses are tolerated.

We are faced by the important political and economic task of introducing proper order into the payment of labour. We must consistently apply the principle of giving workers a personal material incentive, bearing in mind that the realization of this principle is a prime condition for the uninterrupted growth of production. Lenin taught us that "every major branch of the national economy should be based on personal incentive". (Works, Vol. 33, p. 47).

We must work persistently to improve and perfect the wage system in all branches of the economy, make wages directly dependent on the quality and quantity of the work done by each worker, and fully utilize the powerful level of material incentive in order to raise labour productivity. Part of the salaries of engineers, technicians, and managerial personnel should also depend strictly on the basic work indices of the given shop, establishment, industry, collective farm, M.T.S. or state farm. This will be in line with the socialist principle of payment according to the work performed. The correct solution of this problem will help to bring about a further rise in production and in the well-being of our people.

Comrades, the Central Committee of the Party considers that the conditions now exist in which we can return to that question of primary importance, reduction of the working day.

Under capitalism many generations of the working class fought for a reduction of the working day. The slogan of an eight-hour day was proclaimed by Karl Marx, the founder of scientific communism and the great teacher of the working class, as far back as the 1866 Congress of the First International. The eight-hour day was one of the demands in the programme of the Russian Social-Democratic Labour Party (Bolsheviks). The Great October Socialist Revolution put this programme demand into practice: one of the Soviet Government's first decrees established an eight-hour day in our country. This is a solid and unshakable conquest of the socialist revolution.

Furthermore, as its Eighth Congress our Party proclaimed the need to go over gradually to a shorter working day as social production grew and labour productivity increased. As you know, the first steps in this direction were taken in the pre-war years. The growing war danger and then Hitler Germany's treacherous attack on our country forced us temporarily to hold back from further steps, however. Now we have real requisites for returning to this question and doing what could not be done before.

The Central Committee reports to this Congress that it has adopted a decision on going over, during the Sixth Five-Year Plan, to a seven-hour day for all factory, office and other workers, and a six-hour day for workers of the leading trades in the coal and ore-mining industries employed underground; also to reestablish the six-hour day for young people between the ages of 16 and 18. It has also decided soon to establish a six-hour day for factory, office and other workers on Saturdays and the eve of holidays.

Beginning with 1957 the Party and the Government will gradually transfer one branch of the national economy after another to a seven-hour day, or, where it is expedient in the light of conditions of production, to a five-day working week (with an eight-hour day and two free days), with the aim of completing all this work by the end of the Sixth-Five-Year Plan.

The switch to a shorter working day will not be accompanied by any reduction in the wages of factory, office and other workers.

The Central Committee's decision on reducing the working day has great national-economic and political significance. There is no doubt that the Twentieth Party Congress and the entire Soviet people will unanimously welcome this decision.

These measures will call forth a new surge in the Soviet people's efforts to fulfil and exceed the national-economic programmes.

It should be brought to the particular attention of heads of enterprises and of Party and trade-union bodies that they will have to do considerable organizational work to ensure the successful fulfilment of the five-year plan targets under the shorter working day.

Another urgent need, besides introducing order into the wage system and reducing the working day, is that of improving the pension system. The pension system in the U.S.S.R. is financed by state and public funds, which are growing from year to year. This is a great achievement. But there are serious shortcomings in the pension system. For one thing, there are impermissible disparities in the size of pensions. Low pensions have been established for a number of categories of pensioners, while some citizens, including people who are able to work and are not yet old, receive high pensions.

True, there are not a few comrades who, though they have earned pensions, do not wish to give up their active efforts in our Party's cause. As an example I could cite Comrade Orlovsky, a Communist, who is now working as chairman of the Rassvet Collective Farm in the Byelorussian Republic.

Comrade Orlovsky served in the forces many years. During the war he fought the enemy courageously. He was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union for valour and courage. He lost an arm in the war and retired with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was deservedly given a pension on which he could get along quite well. But as a Communist he did not reconcile himself to the position of a pensioner; he went to his Regional Party Committee and asked for an assignment in the frontline, as chairman of a collective farm. He was recommended for election as chairman of the Rassvet Collective Farm. Comrade Orlovsky threw himself into the work, and under his management the collective farm has moved up from among the laggards to a place among the leaders. Today this collective farm is famous throughout the Soviet Union. There's a real communist patriot for you!



The Central Committee of the Party and the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers are taking steps to introduce order into the pension system, with a view to considerably increasing the lower categories of pensions and somewhat reducing the size of the unjustifiably high ones. A bill providing for a unified pension system for the U.S.S.R. making a fundamental improvement in this matter will soon be submitted to the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet for its approval.

Greater concern has to be shown for the welfare of aged citizens who are all alone or for some reason cannot live with their families; we must build homes where people who have worked conscientiously all their lives might have a really calm and secure old age. Good sections of land in picturesque spots could be used for the construction of such homes. We should also provide for an expansion in the network of homes for invalids, and at the same time do everything to improve vocational opportunities for invalids who can do socially useful work without detriment to their health.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party expresses the profound conviction that the Soviet people — a nation of builders — will respond to these measures of the Party and the Government with a powerful new surge of activity in all branches of the social economy, for only on the basis of a continuous growth in production and increase in labour productivity will the social wealth be multiplied, the working day reduced, and the people's well-being steadily improved.

All these measures will require considerable funds, of course. Where will they come from? First of all, we shall have to use part of the funds accumulating in the national economy as a result of increasing labour productivity, strict economy, elimination of excesses, and further pruning of the administrative and managerial apparatus. It may also be expedient to use for this purpose some of the funds earlier allocated to cover government expenditure in connection with retail price cuts. During the next few years price cuts should therefore be smaller than before so that part of the funds

earmarked for them should be diverted to carrying out these measures.

The Party regards a fundamental improvement in the people's housing conditions to be one of its important tasks. You know, comrades, what tremendous damage was done to our country by the war. The government had to spend huge sums to restore the housing that was destroyed. Housing appropriations are increasing from year to year. In the last five-year period, for instance, government capital investment in housing construction totalled about 100,000 million rubles, or 120 per cent more than under the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

A lot has been done, yet the speed of house building seriously lags behind the development of our national economy and the growth of towns and industrial centres. Besides, many ministries and other bodies regularly fail to carry out their housing programmes. We cannot tolerate such a disgraceful state of affairs any longer.

The volume of urban housing construction under the Sixth Five-Year Plan is to be nearly double that of the Fifth Five-Year Plan. Dwellings with a total floor space of about 205 million square metres are to be built with government funds allocated under the plan. In 1956 alone the government will build about 29 million square metres. The rates of housing construction will increase from year to year.

You know that the Central Committee of the Party and the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. have condemned primitive methods and excesses in house building. We cannot permit millions of rubles to be spent on senseless decoration in order to pander to the poor taste of some architects. It is a matter of honour for our architects to create a socialist architectural style, which should embody the best features accumulated by man's architectural thought in the past, and at the same time carry on the spirit of the most progressive examples of Soviet architecture. The buildings we erect should have the maximum convenience; they should be durable, economical, and attractive.

We must greatly improve the organization of house building by putting it on an industrial footing. The experiment of concentrating and amalgamating building organizations, first in Moscow and then in Leningrad and Kiev, has yielded very good results. It should be boldly and resolutely extended to other Republics and towns and to various branches of the economy.

Improvement of housing conditions in such big cities as Moscow, Leningrad, and Kiev is closely connected with the growth of population because of people arriving from other parts of the country. How great this increase is can be seen from the example of Moscow, whose population grew by nearly 300,000 because of arrivals alone during the Fifth Five-Year Plan. In that time 4,305,000 square metres of housing was built in Moscow. The result is that, although house building is going ahead on a large scale, the need for housing has hardly dropped.

Since the natural increase in our urban population is quite large, we can stop drawing in labour to the cities from other places and meet any labour needs that may arise by employing members of the city population themselves. This does not present any difficulty, because new industrial construction is not being carried out in the major cities, while in the existing enterprises the technical level is rapidly advancing, the technology of production is being perfected, and productivity steadily rising. If we can stop the influx into the major cities from other districts we shall create conditions for satisfying urban housing needs more quickly.

Another thing that should be done is to spread out the population of Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Kharkov and other major cities by building small modern towns around them. This could be done with the funds allocated for housing construction in these cities. In other words, good modern dwellings should be built not within the limits of the major cities themselves but a short distance away; housing conditions that will attract people to move to these small towns should be provided. Some industrial establishments should be transferred to these towns to furnish employment for residents.

Private house building should be developed on a larger scale side by side with government construction; more extensive assistance should be given to factory, office and other workers in building their own homes with their personal savings; the manufacture and sale to the public of building materials and sets of parts for standard houses should be expanded.

Not enough attention is being paid to the daily needs of the population. To improve the life of the Soviet family we must manufacture more labour-saving household machines and articles — electric appliances, washing machines, sewing machines, improved kitchen equipment; besides, they must be made cheaper. We must open more public service establishments, laundries, tailoring establishments, and clothing and boot and shoe repair shops.

Public catering plays an important part in improving the everyday life of the people. A smoothly functioning system of public catering will free millions of women from many household chores, and enable them to take part in socially useful work and pay more attention to bringing up their children, which is particularly important for us. We must therefore greatly expand the network of public catering establishments.

While doing this we must pay serious attention to improving the service in dining rooms, restaurants and snack bars; we must cut overheads, improve the quality of the dishes and lower their prices; dining rooms and restaurants should produce more semi-prepared dishes of all kinds for sale to the population; fuller use should be made of local resources and auxiliary farms developed. We must go over more energetically to the cafeteria, or self-service system; we must introduce more automatic servicing services. In a word, we must put public catering on such a footing that the mass of the people will find it more advantageous to patronize dining rooms and snacks bars than to buy food and cook meals at home.

Well-organized public catering in the schools is very important for the health of the rising generation and for improving the standard of studies. We must arrange hot lunches for school children and set up a network of snack bars and dining rooms in the schools. In the near future we must settle the question of introducing lunches free of charge or at a discount for the children of parents in the lower wage brackets.

Further improvement of the public health services is an important task. Our achievements in this field are universally known, but here, too, there are serious shortcomings, particularly in the rural areas. In the next few years we must set up many more medical establishments and improve their work.

There is not a single aspect of improving the people's well-being in which a great deal of urgent work does not lie before us. The exceptional importance of this work does not have to be demonstrated, for it is the people's vital interests that are in question. And concern for the welfare of the people always has held and will hold the centre of attention in the work of our Party and the Soviet Government.

## 2. — *Towards a New Flowering of Soviet Culture and Science*

Comrades, the Soviet people are reaping the fruits of the great cultural revolution carried out in our country. Not a single capitalist country has as many schools, specialized secondary schools, higher educational institutions, research institutes, experimental stations and laboratories, theatres, clubs, libraries and other cultural and educational establishments as the Soviet Union.

The state of public education is a clear index of our cultural progress. The U.S.S.R. has introduced universal seven-year education both in the towns and the countryside; ten-year education has in the main been introduced in the major cities.

The Draft Directives for the Sixth Five-Year Plan provide for the introduction of universal secondary education in all towns and rural localities, in the main, within the next five years. This is a very important task whose realization requires a substantial improvement in the educational and material facilities of the general schools.

Small tuition fees are still charged in the upper forms of secondary schools, in specialized secondary schools and in the colleges and universities. A decision has been taken to abolish fees beginning with the new school year with the aim of creating more favourable conditions for introducing universal secondary education and giving young people greater opportunities for higher education.

A big shortcoming of our school system is that the instruction is divorced from life to some extent; those who finish school are insufficiently prepared for practical work. Although the Directives of the Nineteenth Party Congress for the Fifth Five-Year Plan called for measures to introduce polytechnical instruction in the schools, this matter is moving ahead very slowly. Many educationalists and the Academy of Educational Sciences are still busy with general talk about the value of polytechnical instruction instead of doing something to put it into practice. They must be quicker about going over from words to deeds. To strengthen their ties with life the schools must not only introduce new subjects which teach the pupils the fundamentals of technology and production, but also systematically accustom them to working in factories, collective and state farms, experimental plots and school work-shops. The secondary school curriculum should be revised to include greater production specialization, so that boys and girls who finish ten-year school have a good general education opening the road to a higher education, and at the same time are prepared for practical activity, since no small number of those leaving school will at once start to work in various branches of the national economy.

During the Sixth Five-Year Plan our country will make a big new step forward in building up a powerful material

and production basis for communist society. But we must also solve the problem of creating the spiritual requisites for completing this historic transition from the lower stage of communism to the higher stage. In this connection I should like to dwell on a question of tremendous social significance relating to the education of our younger generation.

The war left us with a large number of widows on whose shoulders has fallen the difficult task of bringing up children. There are also many families in which both parents work in a factory or office and are able to give only haphazard attention to bringing up their children. In these circumstances, many children are left in the care of relatives or neighbours, and sometimes without supervision at all. A considerable number of children are thus left to themselves, and this not infrequently has serious consequences. Of course, the family and the school were and remain the most important centres of socialist education of the children. But we cannot restrict ourselves to this.

If we look back at the not so distant past we will see that in addition to the general schools the ruling classes had their own system of educating the growing generation, a system which corresponded to the existing regime and to the spirit of the time. The state set up special children's establishments in which the growing generation was trained in conformity with the interests of the propertied classes. These were the Corps of Pages, the cadet corps, schools for young women of noble birth, and the like. In these exclusive establishments the children went through a school of aristocratic upbringing.

A socialist country can and must make child education incomparably better and more perfect, for we must form not an aristocratic caste deeply inimical to the people, but builders of a new society, men and women of noble spirit and lofty ideals, who will selflessly serve their people, which is marching in the vanguard of progressive mankind.

How should we approach a practical solution of this task? It is evidently expedient to start building boarding

schools (some thought should be given to the name) in picturesque suburban localities, in healthy wooded tracts. These schools should have bright, spacious class-rooms, good bedrooms, up-to-date dining halls, well-equipped centres for all kinds of extracurricular activity, creating all the facilities for the all-round physical and mental development of a young citizen of the Soviet land. Children should be enrolled in these boarding schools only at the request of their parents. They will live at the schools, and their parents will visit them on holidays, during vacations or after school hours. Good teachers equal to the lofty calling of engineers of the souls of the growing generation should be selected for the schools.

The system of fees in these schools should be graded, at least at the beginning. Children whose parents do not earn much or who are burdened by large families should be fully maintained by the state. Parents with higher earnings should pay part of the cost of the education of their children. Finally, some parents could fully cover the outlay made by the state on the education of their children in the boarding schools.

It is difficult to overestimate the immense importance of this system of education. Funds and efforts should not be stinted in this work, for they will be repaid a hundredfold.

We must also get down to solving another big educational problem, that of providing state nursery and kindergarten accommodation for all children of nursery and pre-school age whose parents want it. It will take quite some time to solve this problem completely, and we must make a large-scale beginning in the present five-year period. In the rural areas, collective farms as well as government agencies should take part in building and maintaining nurseries and kindergartens. Concern for children and their education is a matter of the people as a whole. Our Soviet society will continue to pay exceptional attention to the communist education of the rising generation.

A vast amount of work has been done in our country to train specialists for all branches of the national economy.

During the Fifth Five-Year Plan our colleges and universities graduated more than 1,120,000 specialists, or 72 per cent more than during the Fourth Five-Year Plan. There was a particular expansion of evening and correspondence colleges: during the Fifth Five-Year Plan they graduated upwards of 260,000 specialists, an increase of 170 per cent over the previous five-year period. The training of specialists with intermediary qualifications has been improved.

While we can be fully satisfied with the quantitative aspect of the matter, serious attention must be paid to the quality of the training of specialists. A big shortcoming is that the higher educational establishments are divorced from practical work, from production, and lay behind the present-day level of technology. They do not, as yet, give the young engineers and agronomists sufficient knowledge of the concrete economics and organization of production. The practical training of students has to be fundamentally improved.

We are faced with the task of reorganizing the work of educational establishments in such a way that, while going through the course of studies, the students are in touch with reality, with production, with factories, collective and state farms, and get production experience there.

Here mention should be made of the incorrect geographical distribution of higher educational establishments, which are chiefly concentrated in the major cities — Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Tbilisi, Kharkov, Baku, Tashkent, Minsk, and others. We can see a trend not to distribute the schools throughout the country, but, on the contrary, to concentrate them to an even greater extent in these same cities. Such a state of affairs cannot be considered as normal. The time has come to revise the geographical distribution of higher educational institutions and put them in the centres of production, in the localities having the greatest need of specialists.

A particularly intolerable situation has arisen in the geographical distribution of agricultural colleges, most of which are concentrated in big cities. It would be a good thing if the

Ministries of Agriculture and State Farms and the Ministry of Higher Education were to work out a proper distribution of agricultural colleges in the country. An agricultural college should obviously have farms of 2,000 or 3,000 hectares, with good livestock sections. These farms should be operated in the main by the students so that their general education and theoretical grounding are combined with good practical training giving them the knowledge and experience necessary for proper management of agriculture.

In setting up new agricultural colleges based on state farms, for example, the teaching staff should be provided with good facilities for fruitful work. The problem of better distribution of the agricultural colleges must be tackled right away.

We must give similar thought to the distribution of medical colleges and also teachers training colleges, with a view to improving the training of medical and teaching personnel in the republics, territories and regions.

Many more correspondence and evening colleges must be set up and their work improved. We must provide factory, office and other workers and collective farmers with the best possible opportunities for studying in their spare time, since this is a reliable and time-tested method of training qualified engineering and technical personnel having a good knowledge of production. Now, when many thousands of young men and women who finish secondary school will go into industry and agriculture every year, tremendous opportunities open up for the expansion of higher education by correspondence.

Strange as it seems, the training of specialists for various branches of the national economy is still often determined not by the prospects of the development of those branches but to a considerable degree by unsubstantiated and, frequently, fluctuating requests submitted by ministries and other bodies. This leads to a shortage of specialists in some branches of economy and culture and a surplus in others. A big defect

is that the training of specialists for industry and agriculture does not take into account the country's specific zonal features, does not take into account where, in which districts, at which factories, the specialists will work. We must vigorously put an end to these shortcomings.

Comrades, not a single social system is as interested in promoting science, and provides such conditions for its development, as the Soviet socialist system does. Our scientists, who enjoy constant and effective support from the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, have achieved outstanding results in a number of sciences, including physics, geology, mathematics, mechanics, astronomy and zoology, and in certain branches of agricultural science.

Soviet scientists have within a short space of time splendidly solved the problem of obtaining atomic energy. They are enriching our country's power resources, working successfully to develop the national economy and consolidate the security of our homeland. Such outstanding products of technological thought as electronic computing machines and other instruments and mechanisms have been created as a result of their efforts. They are successfully working on a number of other complex problems of science and technique. Allow me to express from the platform of this Congress the people's deep gratitude to our scientists for their fruitful work.

Soviet science has great and indisputable achievements. Yet we cannot close our eyes to the fact that there are major shortcomings in the work of many of our scientific institutions, that certain branches of Soviet science are definitely lagging behind the growing requirements of the national economy, and in some fields lagging behind scientific achievements in other countries.

One of the reasons for these shortcomings is that many scientific institutions have weak contacts with practical work, with production. Some scientific institutions are working on problems lacking big practical significance and are not generalizing the advanced experience of our development. The geo-

graphical distribution of scientific institutions and experimental stations does not take economic and natural conditions into account. Many research institutes and higher educational establishments are situated far from their subjects. For one thing, Moscow is the seat of three oceanographic and marine research institutions — the Marine Hydro-Physical Institute, the Institute of Oceanology of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, and the Institute of Oceanography of the Hydro-Meteorological Service — and two mining institutes — one under the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and the other under the Ministry of the Coal Industry. Isn't that a bit too much for the Moscow Sea and the Vorobyovi Hills? We must rectify this situation and bring research institutes and colleges closer to their subjects.

Lack of contact and co-ordination in the work of research institutions of the Academy of Sciences, industrial research institutes and higher educational establishments is absolutely intolerable. It hinders the concentration of scientific forces to solve the most important scientific and technical problems, gives rise to harmful parallelism, leads to wasteful outlays, and hampers the application of scientific and technical achievements in the national economy.

We must pay constant attention to developing socialist culture, persistently advance Soviet science, and increase the part which it is playing in the solution of the practical tasks of building communism.

#### *THE FURTHER CONSOLIDATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOVIET SOCIAL AND STATE SYSTEM*

Comrades, one of the most important results of the work done by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union between the Nineteenth and Twentieth Party Congresses is the further strengthening of the moral and political unity of our people. This unity and the whole-hearted support given by all the peoples of the Soviet Union to the foreign and home policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government are patent in all the glorious deeds of our people.

The foundation of the moral and political unity of the whole of Soviet society — a foundation as firm as granite — is the indestructible alliance of the working class and the peasantry forged by the Party. The important measures which the Party has carried out in industry and agriculture contribute to the further improvement of the well-being of the working people in town and country, to greater co-operation between the working class and the collective-farm peasantry in production, and to the development of the creative activity of the popular masses.

#### 1. — *Some Questions of Our National Policy.*

The Communist Party is working tirelessly to strengthen and develop the fraternal friendship between all the peoples of the Soviet Union, for this friendship is the sure foundation of the might of the Soviet state system.

In its national policy, the Party proceeded and continues to proceed from the teaching of the great Lenin that "only the greatest attention to the interests of the different nations will remove the ground for conflicts and eliminate mutual distrust..." (Vol. 33, p. 349). Our Party has succeeded in doing away with the mutual distrust, which existed among the peoples of tsarist Russia, in uniting all peoples of the Soviet Union by ties of brotherly friendship precisely because it has always given profound attention to the interests of these peoples, to their specific national characteristics and aspirations; it has coupled this with educating the working people of all nationalities in the spirit of the socialist community and with concern for the interests of the country as a whole. As a result, the formerly oppressed and backward nations of old Russia have made immense progress in their development and have taken an equal place in the friendly family of the peoples of the Soviet Union.

Here are some figures showing the development of the national economies of the fraternal Union Republics. Compared with 1913, gross output of all industry in the Kazakh

S.S.R. had by 1955 increased 33 times, in the Georgian S.S.R. 27 times, in the Kirghiz S.S.R. 37 times, in the Armenian S.S.R. 41 times, in the Tajik S.S.R. 24 times, and so on.

Our Republics have also made vast progress in developing their national culture. The growth in the number of the national intelligentsia may serve as an example. A comparison with the pre-war period shows the number of specialists possessing higher education to have increased 3.8 times in Kazakhstan, 4.8 times in Kirghizia, 3.4 times in Tajikistan and Moldavia, 3.3 times in Turkmenia, almost three-fold in Estonia, and so on. During the same period the number of scientific workers has increased 1.5 times in the Ukraine, more than twofold in the Latvian S.S.R. and the Azerbaijan S.S.R., more than two and a half times in Kazakhstan, nearly three-fold in the Estonian S.S.R., and more than three-fold in the Lithuanian S.S.R. and the Karelo-Finnish S.S.R.

The rapid economic and cultural progress of the Union Republics has placed some problems of improving the guidance of the national economy and cultural development on the agenda.

Before, when there were few specialists in the localities, when the leading personnel in a number of the Republics had not attained a high level — and there were not so many industrial enterprises — practically all enterprises were managed through Union Ministries. Today the situation is different: along with the development of industry in all Union Republics, people have developed, national cadres have been forded, and the general level of culture of all the peoples of the U.S.S.R. has risen sharply. Under the new conditions the old methods of running the economy require considerable revision. While leaving to the Union Ministries the powers of general direction, the determination of assignments to be included in the plans, control over their execution, the supply of equipment, and the financing of capital investment, the powers of the Republican Ministries should at the same time be considerably broadened.

Of late, the Central Committee of the Party has adopted a series of measures in that direction. Among these measures are, in particular, the establishment of Republican Ministries, for instance, of the iron and steel and coal industries in the Ukraine, the oil industry in the Azerbaijan, and the non-ferrous metals industry in Kazakhstan, and the turning over to these Ministries of all enterprises of the given industry within the Republics concerned. These measures have resulted in a larger share for republican industry. In the Ukraine it today makes up 67 per cent of the total industrial output, in Kazakhstan 62 per cent, and in Azerbaijan 80 per cent.

This has certainly proved correct: the direction of enterprises has become more concrete, more operative, and there is a noticeable increase in the initiative shown by the republican organizations and in their responsibility for the work of industry. Work should be continued in that direction and it will make for a still greater unfolding of creative initiative in the localities, for the strengthening of the Union Republics and the further consolidation of the friendship of the peoples of our country.

Certain other practical questions connected with the development of the economy of the Union Republics also require careful study. Let us take, for instance, the following question. We sometimes hear critical remarks that in a certain Republic the incomes of collective farms and collective farmers are immeasurably higher than in the neighbouring Republics.

Of course, we cannot get along without encouraging production of the agricultural crops whose development has to be pushed. However, such encouragement must be applied with the knowledge and approval of all Union Republics, and in the common interest. To this end it is necessary to make a deeper study of the economy of each Republic. That should be done by an inter-nation, inter-republic agency which is able to compare the situation in the different Republics and prepare well-founded decisions.

Such an agency could be, for instance, an Economic Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. This commission, made up of competent representatives of all Republics and of prominent economists — people who know the economy of the Republics — would study the expenditure of labour in the production of particular agricultural crops, and on the basis of that study prepare recommendations for procurement and purchase prices of agricultural produce. The commission's recommendations would then be discussed in the Union Republics and when approved there, would be submitted to the proper legislative and executive bodies. Everybody then would understand that where incentive measures are adopted with regard to a particular crop, they are called for by economic expediency and the interests of all the peoples of our country.

Or let us take the distribution of the budgetary funds among the Union Republics. By and large, the funds are distributed correctly, although we should think seriously of enhancing the role and authority of the Republics in this matter, too. Some comrades have complained that there is as yet no proper system in deciding on the allocations for public education, health service, housing construction and the building of cultural and service establishments, city improvements, etc. As a result, we sometimes have a wholly inexplicable gap between the appropriations for some of the Republics.

Can such a state of affairs be regarded as normal? Of course not, primarily because it violates the basis of fair relations — equal conditions for all. And what do equal conditions for all mean in the given case? It is a common principle of distribution of budgetary funds. If this principle is established, the amounts allocated will depend on perfectly objective indices, such, let us say, as outlays per head of population or per person actually working in the national economy. It goes without saying that there must be no levelling.

In discussing the need to extend the powers of the Union Republics we must underline the need for the principle of



centralized planning. It should always be remembered that a paramount condition for the successful development of our country and of each Republic of the Soviet Union is the unity of effort of all the peoples of the U.S.S.R., a certain centralization of our national economy coupled with broad initiative and independent action by the Republics. The principles of planning gives the socialist system of economy a vast advantage. We are not renouncing this advantage and never will. What we have in mind is that while perfecting planned direction of the national economy, the economic requirements of the Union Republics and the perspective of their economic and cultural development should be carefully considered and every new factor arising in the life of the Republics noted in good time and taken into account. No petty tutelage towards the Union Republics should be permitted. They should decide for themselves, within the limits laid down by the Union's national-economic plans, the concrete problems of developing particular branches of their economy. That will make for a still greater consolidation of the sovereignty of each Republic and for mutual trust between the Republics, and will help each of them fully to develop initiative in the use of local resources.

Far from erasing national differences and specific features, socialism, on the contrary, assures the all-round development and prosperity of the economy and culture of all the nations and nationalities. It is our duty, therefore, not to ignore specific features and differences, but to give them the most careful consideration in all our practical work in the guidance of economic and cultural development.

Mention should here be made of some comrades' lack of clarity in their interpretation of the national question.

Take, for instance, the question of Soviet patriotism and internationalism. It is important that there shall be complete clarity on this question, not alone in order to carry out the national policy in our country correctly as Lenin has taught us, but also in order to build correctly our relations with the

working people of other countries, including those of the whole of our socialist camp. Unfortunately, there are comrades who believe that love for one's country runs counter to the international solidarity of the working people and socialist internationalism. Such an interpretation is insulting to the national sentiments of the people, in no way helping to promote co-operation between the socialist nations, and the development of international solidarity between the working people of all countries.

It is appropriate to recall here the following words of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin. In 1914, when the First World War was at its height, when the muddy wave of chauvinism and bourgeois nationalism inundated the European countries, when our Party was the only party which kept aloft the fighting banner of proletarian internationalism, Lenin, the leader of the Party, wrote: "Is the sense of national pride alien to us class-conscious Great-Russian proletarians? Of course not! We love our language and our country, we are doing our utmost to have *its* toiling masses (i.e., nine-tenth of *its* population) become conscious democrats and Socialists". (Vol. 21, p. 85).

The organic combination of socialist patriotism and internationalism is the ideological basis for strengthening the fraternal relations between the socialist nations. Our Party was guided by this in the past and will continue so to be guided in its national policy. By intensifying the education of the masses in the spirit of proletarian internationalism we have done everything and will continue to do everything to aid the growth and development of the national economy of all Union Republics, for the still greater enhancement of their culture, national in form and socialist in content. At the same time, we must resolutely repulse all manifestations of bourgeois ideology, including nationalism, we must safeguard the purity of our communist ideology and work tirelessly to unite the peoples of the U.S.S.R. still more firmly and to further strengthen their great friendship.

2. — *The Development of Socialist Democracy. The Improvement of the State Apparatus. The Strengthening of Soviet Law.*

The period under review was marked by the further development of Soviet democracy and an increased creative effort by the broad masses of the working people.

Only under a socialist system could such noteworthy forms of popular participation in the solution of important state questions arise and become regular features as, for instance, conferences of leading representatives of the working class, collective-farm peasantry and intellectuals convened by the Central Committee of the Party at the centre and in the localities. Another illustration of the development of Soviet democracy is the wide-spread participation of the personnel of enterprises in working out and discussing drafts of the Sixth Five-Year Plan for their enterprises.

The great tasks in building communism require still greater creative effort and initiative by the working people, extensive participation by the popular masses in governing the state, in all of the vast organizational and economic activity going on in our country. This means that we have to develop Soviet democracy in every way, to eliminate everything that hinders its all-round development.

I shall begin with the work of the Soviets, which are the political foundation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

It must be said that there are many grave shortcomings in the work of the Soviets, and at times outright deviations from the requirements and provisions of the Soviet Constitution. For instance, deputies should report on their activity to the voters. Yet in recent years, the incorrect practice has developed, in the localities, of deputies to the Soviets and the Executive Committees reporting to the electorate only occasionally, mainly during election campaigns. The Constitution also provides that a deputy to a Soviet who has not justified the trust placed in him may be recalled by his constituents. This provision is not always applied to deputies who have

not justified the confidence of the voters. Sessions of the Supreme Soviets of the Union and Autonomous Republics are, as a rule, called once a year, instead of twice, as is required by the Constitution.

It is necessary to put an end to these defects in the work of the Soviets, to strengthen their ties with the electorate, and to observe strictly all the provisions of the Constitution. The Soviets should turn their attention to concrete questions of economic and cultural development and regularly discuss these questions at their meetings.

In carrying out the tasks of building communism the Soviet state apparatus has an important role to play. Our state apparatus is by its nature a truly people's apparatus. A large army drawn from among the Soviet intellectuals — men and women devoted to their people and the building of communism — is engaged in it. It is through the Soviets that the economic, organizational, cultural, and educational functions of the socialist state are exercised; so also is the task of strengthening the defence potential of our country. Without a well-co-ordinated and well-organized apparatus, which stands close to the people and works efficiently, it is impossible to manage any sector of socialist construction. That is why it is the duty of our Party organizations to keep close to the Soviets, and conduct organizational and ideological work among the wide section of workers engaged in the various sectors of the apparatus.

In conformity with the Leninist principles on the organization of the work of the apparatus, the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. and the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers have in the past two years taken important steps to simplify the structure of the administrative and managerial apparatus, reduce personnel and improve its work. As a result, the administrative and managerial apparatus has been reduced, according to available data, by practically 750,000 persons. It must be said that the administrative apparatus is still excessively large, and the state spends huge sums on its upkeep. It is in the interest of Soviet society to have more people

working in material production — in mills and factories, in mines and on construction sites, in collective farms, M.T.S.s and state farms, wherever the national wealth is produced.

It is necessary to go on perfecting the administrative and managerial apparatus. This, however, is not a mechanical matter, it should be accompanied by a simplification of its structure, an improvement in all its practical activity, the strengthening of its ties with the masses, and the enlisting of a broad *active* from among the workers, collective farmers, and intelligentsia who will take part in the management of economic and cultural development. There are still a good many unnecessary links in our state apparatus duplicating each other's work. Many workers in the Ministries and other bodies, instead of keeping busy organizing the working masses to carry out Party and Government decisions, continue to sit in their offices, killing time in paper work and bureaucratic correspondence. A most ruthless struggle must be waged against red tape — that intolerable evil that is doing great harm to our common cause.

In recent years the Party and the Government have divided up a number of Ministries. While reducing the total number of people working in the administrative and managerial apparatus, economic guidance will be brought closer to the point of production and guidance made more concrete.

The measures taken by the Party to improve socialist planning are of great importance to the state. One of these measures that should be especially mentioned is the reorganization of the planning bodies, the division of long-term and current planning, which makes it possible to work out national-economic plans more thoroughly and to organize control over their fulfilment better.

It should be said that our plans do not yet fully reflect the requirement of the law of balanced (proportionate) development of the socialist economy, as a result of which there arise in the country's economy temporary, partial disproportions,

which to a certain extent impede the development of a number of its branches. It is our task to present the emergence of such disproportions, and fully ensure the planned development of the national economy. Our planning and economic bodies should make a thorough study and for a number of five-year plan periods outline the perspectives of expansion of the leading branches of the national economy.

It is necessary to pay special attention to proper organization of control over the execution of the Party's and Government's decisions. It would be wrong to think that only workers who are remiss have to be checked. It is necessary to check up also on the work of conscientious people, for control is, first of all, system, it disciplines officials, prevents them from making mistakes, and gives them a greater feeling of responsibility for the job entrusted to them.

Up to now, the weakest spot in the organization of the work of Party, government, and economic bodies in the centre and in the localities is the unsatisfactory system of verifying the fulfilment of the Party's and Government's directives. Nor does the Ministry of State Control of the U.S.S.R. cope with this task. It carries out Lenin's injunctions on state control poorly. And it raises no important questions for improving the state apparatus.

We can no longer reconcile ourselves to the primitive system of verifying the execution of the Party's and Government's directives. The work of the Ministry of State Control must be radically re-organized so that it can make a profound study of the work of the state apparatus and its structure, check on how particular links of the apparatus carry out decisions of the Party and Government, and place before the Government important questions, questions in principle, of improving the state administration and making it more efficient.

The Central Committee of the Party has given and is giving much attention to strengthening socialist law. Experience has shown that the enemies of the Soviet state

attempt to use the slightest weakening of socialist law for their foul subversive activity. That is how the Beria gang, which was exposed by the Party, functioned in its attempt to remove the State Security agencies from the control of the Party and Soviet Government and put them above the Party and Government, and create an atmosphere of lawlessness and arbitrariness in these agencies. To serve their hostile ends that band fabricated false charges against honest leading workers and rank-and-file Soviet citizens.

The Central Committee has checked up on the so-called "Leningrad case" and found that it had been rigged by Beria and his accomplices in order to weaken the Leningrad Party organization and to discredit its cadres. After establishing that the "Leningrad case" was groundless, the Central Committee also checked up on a number of other questionable cases. The Central Committee took steps to restore justice, and on the recommendation of the Central Committee the innocent people who had been convicted were rehabilitated.

The Central Committee has drawn important conclusions from all this. Proper control by the Party and Government over the work of the State Security agencies has been established. Considerable work has been done to strengthen the State Security agencies, the courts, and procurator's offices by putting in tried and tested people. The supervisory powers of the Procurator's Office have been completely re-established and strengthened.

Our Party, state, and trade-union organizations must vigilantly see to it that Soviet laws are observed, must expose everyone who violates socialist law and order and the rights of Soviet citizens, and strenuously call a halt to the slightest manifestation of lawlessness and arbitrariness.

It should be stated that because a number of cases have been reviewed and set aside, some comrades have begun to manifest a certain distrust for the workers of the State Security agencies. That, of course, is incorrect and very harmful. We know that the overwhelming majority of our State

Security personnel are honest people devoted to our common cause, and we trust them.

It should not be forgotten that enemies have always tried and will go on trying to hinder the big job of building communism. The capitalist world around us has sent a good many spies and saboteurs into our country. It would be naive to suppose that the enemies will now give up their attempts to harm us in every way. Everybody knows that the subversive activity against our country is openly supported and advertised by the reactionary circles of a number of capitalist states. It is enough to point out that since 1951 the United States has appropriated 100 million dollars annually for subversive activity against the socialist countries. We must therefore in every way raise revolutionary vigilance among the Soviet people and strengthen the State Security agencies.

A major historical gain of our Party is the fact that under the socialist system new people have developed, active and conscious builders of communism. It would, however, be wrong to think that the survivals of capitalism in the minds of people have been done away with. Unfortunately, we still find in our splendid and industrious Soviet family people who take no part in productive labour, perform no useful work either for the family or for society. We also come across people who maliciously violate the rules of our socialist community. It is impossible to put an end to these ugly manifestations merely by administrative measures, without participation by the masses themselves. In this matter, public opinion has a great role to play. It is necessary to create such an atmosphere that people violating standards of conduct, the principles of Soviet morality, should feel that their actions are condemned by the whole of society. We must make infeasible the following provision of our Constitution — one of its cornerstones — "Work in the U.S.S.R. is a duty and a matter of honour for every able-bodied citizen, in accordance with the principle: 'He who does not work, neither shall he eat'."

It is the bounden duty of Party, government, Y.C.L., and trade-union organizations to carry on energetically the noble work of fostering in the Soviet youth and all working people a socialist attitude towards work and public property, and to educate them in the spirit of the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

Comrades, while consistently pursuing the policy of peace, our Party deems it its cardinal duty tirelessly to strengthen the valorous and glorious Armed Forces of the Soviet state — our Army, Navy and Air Force — to provide them with the latest equipment, to raise the political consciousness and fighting skill of their personnel. The Soviet people may be sure that their Armed Forces who are vigilantly guarding the peaceful labour of the Soviet people will honourably discharge their duty to their socialist homeland.

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The internal position of the Soviet Union has never been as strong and as firm as it is today. The Communist Party and the Soviet people are entitled to be proud of the great fruits of their devoted work, of the results of their creative effort in every economic and cultural sphere. At the same time, we must always remember that Lenin taught us never to rest on our laurels, to concentrate our attention and efforts on the problems which still have to be solved.

The great advantages of the socialist economic system, the high rate of development of social production, make it possible for us to carry out in a historically very brief period the main economic task of the U.S.S.R. — to catch up and surpass the most developed capitalist countries in output per capita of population. Fulfilment of this task will be the strongest and most reliable guarantee for our country and the entire great community of socialist countries against accidents or surprises, and will make it possible to bring the well-being of the people up to a level corresponding to the great aims of socialist society. The Sixth Five-Year Plan is an important stage in the fulfilment of this task. We have

every possibility for not merely fulfilling the new five-year plan, but for overfulfilling it.

However, as everyone knows, possibilities are not yet realities. In order to convert possibilities into realities it is necessary for all Party, government, economic, trade-union, and Y.C.L. organizations to carry on organizational work steadily and with perseverance, it is necessary that all of our Soviet people — our heroic working class, our glorious collective-farm peasantry, and our people's intelligentsia — should work hard.

In the sphere of home policy the paramount tasks for the next few years are :

1. Persistently and energetically to widen the material and production base of socialist society, to introduce into all branches of the national economy higher techniques, the latest achievements of home and foreign science and engineering, and the production methods of the foremost workers.
2. To ensure a steady rise in labour productivity, on the basis of technical progress and above all of the extensive electrification of the country, decisive improvement in the organization of work and production, and undeviating observance of the Leninist principle of the material interest of workers in the results of their labour.
3. Tirelessly to reduce the cost of industrial and agricultural production, to apply the cost-accountancy principle more widely in industrial enterprises, state farms, and M.T.S.s, to exercise the strictest economy, cut down expenditure of labour and material values per unit of output, and constantly improve the quality of the goods produced.
4. Along with a decisive improvement in capital construction, to utilize existing production capacities efficiently, to seek for and increasingly utilize potentials existing in all branches of the national economy, at every enterprise and construction site and every collective and state farm.
5. To continue to ensure in future priority in the rate of development of heavy industry — the foundation of the

entire socialist economy — to expand considerably the production of consumer goods, and untiringly to push the development of the light and food industries.

6. Using the experience of the foremost collective farms, state farms, and M.T.S.s, to bring the annual production of cereals up to 11,000 million poods and considerably to increase production of cotton, sugar-beet, flax, potatoes, and other vegetables, and other farm produce by the end of the Sixth Five-Year Plan. Production of meat is to be doubled, of milk nearly doubled, and production of wool is to be increased by 82 per cent.

7. Steadily to raise the material welfare and cultural standard of the working people, to implement the decisions of the Party on a shorter working day in an organized manner, and to carry out a wide programme of housing construction for the working people.

8. Persistently to improve the work of the Soviet state apparatus, to reduce it and make it less expensive, energetically to eradicate bureaucracy and red tape, improve the guidance given to all sectors of the national economy, work to make the guidance as concrete as possible so that it may provide practical help to lagging enterprises, collective farms, M.T.S.s, and state farms in order that they may reach the level of the most advanced.

9. Widely to develop the initiative and creative effort of the millions of workers, collective farmers, and intellectuals, militantly to organize and lead the countrywide socialist emulation for the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

10. Tirelessly to strengthen the great alliance of the working class and collective-farm peasantry, the indestructible friendship of the peoples of the U.S.S.R., the moral and political unity of the whole of Soviet society, to educate the working masses' millions in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism, and to rally them still more closely around our glorious Communist Party and around the invincible banner of Marxism-Leninism.

### III. — THE PARTY

Comrades, the Soviet people know that the country's immense achievements are due to the correct policy of our Communist Party, its tireless work of organization. Devoted service to the people has earned the Communist Party of the Soviet Union high prestige not only among our own people, but also in the international communist and workers' movement, among the masses in West and East. Its policy powerfully influences the whole course of world events.

#### 1. — Consolidation of the Communist Party's Ranks and the Strengthening of Its Leading Role in the Soviet State.

As of February 1, 1956, the C.P.S.U. had a membership of 7,215,505, of whom 6,795,896 were regular members and 419,609 candidate members. That is nearly treble the membership at the time of the Eighteenth Congress, and 333,000 more than at the time of the Nineteenth Congress. In the period under review the Party has grown stronger organizationally and ideologically. The Marxist-Leninist training of its members has improved and there has been a significant development of Party cadres — the key factor in Party and government leadership.

The Communist Party was founded and built up by Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, our great leader and teacher, to give inspiration and guidance to the working people in their struggle for the freedom and happiness of the people, for communism. Lenin vigorously combated every attempt to belittle or weaken the leading role of the Party in the Soviet state. The Central Committee has always and undeviatingly been guided by Lenin's teachings on the Party. And we can say today that in the period under review our Party has played a still greater

role in the affairs of state, in the country's entire political, economic, and cultural life.

In the struggle for further consolidation of the Soviet state, for a new advance, of the socialist economy and culture, for higher living standards of the working people, the Party has vastly extended its ties with the masses and has formed still closer bonds of kinship with the people.

It would be wrong, however, to think that the period under review was for our Party a triumphal march under clear skies and over a smooth road. Far from it. We have had big victories, but also some failures, we have had much to rejoice in and grief too. But the Party was not carried away by the victories, nor dejected by the failures. It continues to advance along its chosen road with courage and confidence.

Shortly after the Nineteenth Congress, death took Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin from our ranks. The enemies of socialism hoped there would be confusion in the Party's ranks, discord among its leadership, hesitation in carrying out its internal and foreign policy. However, their hopes came to nought. The Party rallied still more closely around its Central Committee, and raised still higher the all-conquering banner of Marxism-Leninism.

The imperialists had placed special hopes on their old agent, Beria, who had perfidiously wormed his way into leading posts in the Party and Government. The Central Committee resolutely put an end to the criminal conspiracy of that dangerous enemy and his accomplices. That was a big victory for the Party, a victory for its collective leadership.

The destruction of this gang of contemptible traitors helped further to strengthen the Party and successfully solve the tasks confronting the country. The Party has become still more monolithic. Its ideological and organizational unity is the earnest of its invincibility, for no enemies and no difficulties are a danger to it when it is united. It can

cope with any problem when it acts as a united force which knows no fear in battle, does not hesitate in carrying out its policy, and does not give way to difficulties. Today our Party is united as never before, it is closely rallied round the Central Committee, and is confidently leading the country along the path indicated by the great Lenin.

The Party's unity has been built up over the course of many years and decades; it grew stronger in battle with a host of enemies. The Trotskyites, Bukharinites, bourgeois nationalists, and other malignant enemies of the people, the men who would restore capitalism, tried desperately to undermine the Party's Leninist unity from within — and all of them broke their necks.

Underlying this unity of the Communist Party and its leading core are the moral and political unity of the whole of Soviet society and the bedrock principles of Marxism-Leninism. People join our Party not for personal gain, but to help achieve its great aim — communism. The leading core of the Party is not a group of men bound by personal relations or mutual advantage; it is a working collective of leaders whose relations are based on ideas and principles permitting neither of mutual forgiveness nor personal antagonism.

Whenever it was found that a Party leader had made mistakes in his work, the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. unanimously took the necessary steps to correct these mistakes. The work of a number of Party organizations and individuals, among them members of the Central Committee, was subjected to Bolshevik criticism, without fear or favour, at C.C. Plenary Meetings. Some Party officials, who did not justify the high confidence placed in them by the Party, were removed from the Central Committee. It need hardly be said that the unity of the Party, far from losing by it, has actually gained thereby.

Lenin taught us that a line based on principle is the only correct line. Never to deviate a single step in any-

thing from the Party interests — that is the bedrock principle by which the Communists are guided in the struggle for the unity of their ranks. And the fact that in the period under review new and outstanding success has been achieved is the purest proof that the Party and its Central Committee have ably guarded and strengthened the unity of the communist ranks.

In reviewing the path we have traversed, we can confidently say that, in the period under review, the Central Committee's political guidance of the country was on a high level. The Party devised correct solutions for the problems confronting it and the Government, and competently led the country along the Lenin path.

The main task of the Party, and of its Central Committee, was to ensure the further consolidation of the economic might of our socialist country, to make her sacred borders still more impregnable, and raise the material and cultural standards of the people.

Our Communist Party is a ruling party. The success of every major undertaking depends to a decisive degree on its leadership, on the activity of its local organizations. And in order to cope with the tasks facing the country it was necessary, first of all, to muster all the strength of the Party organizations and imbue every one of its members with the spirit of intolerance for shortcomings.

The Plenary Meetings of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U., held regularly during the period under review, played an exceptionally important part in the life of the Party and the country generally. At these, the Central Committee, with Leninist straightforwardness and fidelity to principle, laid bare, before the Party and the people, the serious shortcomings in the development of agriculture and industry, and outlined ways and means of eliminating them and of accomplishing the urgent tasks involved in ensuring the country's continued economic progress and raising the material and cultural standards of the working people.

In criticizing defects in economic development, the Central Committee proceeded from the belief that the Party should not be afraid to tell the people the truth about the shortcomings and difficulties that beset our forward movement. He is no revolutionary who is afraid to admit mistakes and faults. And there is no need to conceal our shortcomings, for our general line is correct, the work of building communism is going forward victoriously. Defects will become less the more widely we enlist the masses to combat them.

The Central Committee has urged Party organizations to develop criticism and self-criticism in every way, to review the results of the work done with a critical eye, resolutely to combat self-delusion, boasting, and conceit. Many of the shortcomings we are now working to eliminate would never have arisen if not for the complacency that at one time gained currency in some sections of the Party, and for the tendency to give a doctored picture of the real state of affairs. Principled and open criticism and self-criticism is the surest means of further strengthening the Party, rapidly eliminating shortcomings, and registering fresh successes in all sectors of communist construction.

If Party unity was to be further consolidated and Party organizations made more active, it was necessary to re-establish the Party standards worked out by Lenin, which in the past had frequently been violated.

It was of paramount importance to re-establish and to strengthen in every way the Leninist principle of collective leadership. The Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. tried to set an example in this matter. Everyone can see how much the role of the Central Committee as the collective leader of our Party has grown in recent years. The Presidium of the Central Committee began to function regularly as a collective body, keeping in its field of vision all major questions concerning the life of the Party and country generally.

The Central Committee was concerned to develop the creative activity of Party members and the people at large.



and to this end it took steps to explain widely the Marxist-Leninist conception of the role of the individual in history. It vigorously condemned the cult of the individual as being alien to the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and making a particular leader a hero and miracle worker. At the same time this belittles the role of the Party and the masses, and tends to reduce their creative effort. Currency of the cult of the individual tended to minimize the role of collective leadership in the Party, and at times resulted in serious drawbacks in our work.

In the words of our Party anthem, the "Internationale": "We want no condescending saviours... We must ourselves decide our duty, we must decide and do it well..." Reflected in these inspiring words is the correct, Marxist, understanding of the revolutionary and creative role of the masses, the role of the collective. The people, led by the Party armed with the Marxist theory, are a great and invincible force, the builders of a new life, the makers of history.

Application of the Leninist principles in Party affairs has heightened the activity of Party organizations, strengthened their ties with the working people, increased their influence among the masses. The result has been to make our Party organizations stronger still, and immensely increase their efficiency in carrying out the tasks of economic and cultural development.

And so, in the period under review the Party's unity was further consolidated, its political and organizational role enhanced, its influence among the masses increased. The Party has worked out a comprehensive programme for a new economic upswing and higher living standard; it has mobilized the whole people to implement this programme, and has gained substantial success in all fields of communist construction.

However, today, too, when the strength and prestige of our Party are higher than ever, we must not indulge in complacency. To ensure continued progress, we must keep all

our Party organizations highly mobilized, and constantly improve and perfect every aspect of Party work. Above all, we must raise the level of the Party's organizational and ideological activities.

## 2. — *Party Organizational Work.*

In all its organizational activity the Party and its Central Committee have proceeded from the injunctions of the great Lenin that successful leadership of the country requires ability to convince the masses and ability to organize practical implementation of the Party's policy. The Party's efforts are directed towards ensuring, organizationally, the successful fulfilment of tasks, towards helping our cadres to master the art of practical organization in all sectors of economic development.

From the day our Party came to power, Lenin constantly linked Party work with economic activity. He described the famous GOELRO plan, a plan of economic development, as the Party's second programme. "Our programme", Vladimir Ilyich said in that connection, "cannot remain merely a programme of the Party. It must become the programme for our economic development, otherwise is no good even as a programme of the Party. It must be supplemented by a second programme of the Party, a plan for rebuilding the whole of the national economy and bringing it up to level of present-day technique". (Works, Vol. 31, p. 482).

It must be admitted that over the course of many years, our Party cadres were not adequately educated in a spirit of high responsibility for the solution of the practical problems of economic development. The result was widespread arm-chair, bureaucratic economic leadership; many Party officials did not devote enough time and attention to the organizational aspect of economic development, did not probe deeply into economic matters, and it was not infrequent for the very practical task of organizing the masses to be submerged in a welter of talk and a sea of paper.

The Central Committee called upon Party cadres, and all Party members, to make a complete switch-over and turn their attention to concrete guidance of economic activity, to put an end to the superficial attitude toward economic matters, to study more thoroughly the technology and economics of industrial enterprises, collective farms, machine and tractor stations, and state farms so as to gain profound knowledge for directing their work. Party officials, who still insist on babbling about economic tasks "in general", on continuing their armchair methods, instead of earnestly studying their jobs and taking up the practical work of organization, are now severely criticized. A good many present-day "mitrofanushkas",\* who have preferred to shy away from the real, live work have been removed from leading positions.

As a result of the measures we have adopted, local Party organizations have to some extent improved their organizational work in the key sectors of industry and agriculture. Their work in guiding the economy has become more efficient, more concrete, and more operative.

Unfortunately, in many Party organizations we still find the absurd juxtaposition of Party political work and economic activity. We came across Party "leaders" who hold that Party work is one thing and economic and government work quite another. These "leaders" even complain that they are being diverted from so-called "pure Party" work and are made to study economics, technology and agronomy, to study production.

Such a conception of Party work is fundamentally wrong and harmful.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union is the ruling party, and everything that happens on Soviet soil is of vital

\*Mitrofanushka — a pampered boy, the principal character in Fonvizin's comedy "The Minor".

interest to the Party as a whole and to each of its members. A Communist has no right to be a mere onlooker.

That is why the Party demands of Party cadres that they do not divorce Party work from economic work, that their economic leadership be concrete and based on knowledge of the business. This, of course, does not imply confusing the functions of Party bodies with those of economic bodies, or substitution of Party bodies for economic bodies. That would obliterate personal responsibility and lead to irresponsibility. What is meant is that Party work should be concentrated on organizing and educating the masses, on improving guidance of the economy, on promoting the continuous development of our socialist economy, on raising the living standards of the Soviet people, and advancing their culture.

If the work of organization is to be brought to a level commensurate with the tasks confronting the Party, there must be an all-round improvement of the Party apparatus. It is still cumbersome. No little formalism, harmful in any matter, but especially inadmissible where people are concerned, is still to be found in the functioning of the Party apparatus. Its highly skilled personnel is, as often as not, engaged not so much in the work of organization, as in the collection of all manner of data, statistical returns, and information, which, in very many cases, are not at all necessary. Much of the work of the apparatus is, therefore, just wasted.

The main thing in the Party's work of organization is work among the masses — to influence the masses and rally them for the accomplishment of the economic and political tasks set by the Party. We must no longer tolerate a situation when many workers of the Party apparatus, instead of being daily amidst the masses, confine themselves to their offices, produce reams of resolutions, while life passes them by.

In this connection we must speak again and again about the direction of the collective farms. The Party and the Government have furnished all the material and organizational prerequisites for a steep rise in agricultural output. In a short space of time thousands of formerly backward collec-

tive farms have advanced to the front ranks. But many collective farms are advancing slower than it is necessary. If we take such a branch of agriculture as livestock farming, we will find that in each district there are collective farms that have made big strides in this field, doubling or trebling meat and dairy output in a single year. But around such farms we see frequently collective farms with exceedingly low output indices.

What, then, prevents us from utilizing to the full available potentialities in agriculture, and especially in livestock farming? The chief reason is the weakness of our work of organization.

The defects in leadership find expression in the fact that many district officials do not deal concretely with the position in each collective farm. The leadership they give the collective farms is formal, and they lack real knowledge. They often leave out of sight crucial questions — proper planning of the development of each separate farm, and the proper organization of the labour effort of the collective farmers. The result often is that the sprouts of the new break their way through independently, spontaneously. Is this normal? No. First you must study the substance of the best experience and then go to a lagging collective farm or work-brigade and do everything to introduce that advanced experience, to show the collective farmers, by holding up that experience as an example, how to do the job most efficiently. In leadership this is the main thing.

There are still men in leading positions who come in the category of busy "idlers". At first glance they are very active and, true enough, they work a great deal, but to no purpose. Their conferences last late into the night, "until the cock crows", after which they make a lightning tour of the collective farms, chide the laggards, held more conferences and deliver general speeches — usually prepared in advance — urging the farmers "to pass the test", "surmount all difficulties", "bring about a sharp change", "justify the trust", etc. But for all the exertions of such a leader, it turns out at

the end of the year that matters have not changed for the better. A man, as the saying goes, "was jumping out of his skin, but didn't advance the length of a pin".

Another big evil is that an irresponsible attitude to assumed pledges has struck root in the practical activities of many Party and Soviet officials. If we verify how different regions, districts, collective and state farms fulfil their socialist pledges we will find a big gap between words and deeds. In fact, is fulfilment of these pledges verified at all? No, as a rule it is not. No one bears responsibility, either material or moral, for the non-fulfilment of pledges.

Our press and radio extoll and praise those who assume big pledges, but nothing is said when they fail to live up to their pledges, though there was every condition for fulfilling them. People should be made to feel more responsible for their pledges. Once you make a pledge you must live up to it at all costs. As the saying goes: "Once you pledge, don't hedge".

It follows from the aforesaid that we must seriously improve organizational work, especially at the district level, attentively follow the work of our cadres, their progress, and help them master the art of organizing the masses.

The party has always attached great importance to district-level Party and Soviet officials, because it is on them that fulfilment of Party and Government directives largely depends. Much has been done by the Party in this respect, and as a result considerable cadres, real mass organizers and leaders, have developed in the districts. But there is no overlooking the fact that in many cases the work of the district organizations is far below present-day requirements.

In the past we rightly pointed to the inadequacy of personnel in machine and tractor stations and of leading personnel in the collective farms. The Party has reinforced those cadres not, of course, to a degree that would allow us to say the job is done; we must continue this work. But under pre-

sent conditions the biggest defect as regards personnel is at the district level, in the district Party committees, in the district executive committees of Soviets. The organizing activities of the Party district committees are not up to the mark.

Now that the country is confronted with tremendous tasks in advancing agriculture, the reinforcement of district organizations with experienced and capable cadres has acquired special significance. District-level officials work directly in rural primary Party organizations, in machine and tractor stations, collective and state farms. They organize the labour effort of the men and women who produce material values. Consequently, upon their activities largely depends the success of all our undertakings.

We must see that leading posts in district Party committees and executive committees of district Soviets are filled by well-trained Communists, energetic mass organizers who know production. Without knowledge of farming, district officials cannot do their job properly, nor will they enjoy prestige among the collective farmers and the workers in machine and tractor stations and state farms.

Economic development is one of the major aspects of Party work. The work of a Party official should be judged, in the first place, by the achievements of the economic unit for the success of which he is responsible. Officials who do not appreciate this point are incapable of guiding the efforts to advance the economy, and should be replaced in good time as being insufficiently fit for Party work. We must continue to reinforce district Party organizations with leading cadres both by promoting local workers who have developed in collective and state farms and by drawing people from cities and industrial centres into the work at a district level.

Evidently, comrades, it is necessary also to raise the material responsibility of leading personnel for the job entrusted to them so that their wages should be a certain extent depend on the results achieved. If the plan is fulfilled or

overfulfilled, they should get more, if not — their wages should be reduced. Some may object that that principle cannot be applied to Party officials, for their functions lie in the organizational and ideological spheres, and are not tied up directly with the results of economic activity. But can Party organizational work be considered successful if it does not exercise a beneficial influence on production? To carry on Party organizational and ideological work without tying it up with the task of improving production means to carry it on to no purpose.

Defects in Party organizational work are not confined to rural areas, they are to be found also in urban Party organizations. True, in industry the situation on a whole is better. But here, too, alongside of advanced industries and individual plants, there are not a few which lag behind. One of the reasons for this is that the Party organizations in these establishments are not working with sufficient vigour to bring forward new, progressive methods and are not waging a ruthless struggle against backwardness and stagnation.

The level of Party organizational work largely depends on whether its forms are in keeping with the tasks confronting the Party organizations. From this it follows that the methods of work and the structure of Party bodies must be constantly perfected and adapted to changing conditions. This applies not only to local Party bodies but also to the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U.

A number of measures have been adopted during the past period to reshape the structure of Party bodies and reinforce their cadres. To improve the Party's work of organization in the countryside, the Central Committee has found it necessary to change the structure of rural Party, district committees. Instructors' groups, headed by secretaries of Party districts committees, have been set up for definite MTS zones. The idea was that when a secretary of the Party district committee and instructors in the MTS zones had concrete tasks of organizing the Party's political work in a definite group of collective farms, this would tend to improve

the work of these farms. Consequently, such a reorganization was necessary.

But we see that not everywhere has this measure produced favourable results. What is the reason for that? Some see it in the fact that when secretaries of Party district committees were appointed for MTS zones and instructors' groups introduced, the first secretary of the district committee had found himself, as it were, removed from guidance of the MTSs and the collective farms and that this has allegedly weakened general guidance of agriculture at district level. But these statements are made by people who would want to bring back the old methods of leadership when personal responsibility for work in the countryside was lacking to a great extent.

The Party district committees and the first secretaries of the district committees, guiding properly the work of the secretaries and instructors for the MTS zones, will be able to bring about an improvement in the organizational work among the collective farmers. And wherever the reorganization has been effected properly, this has improved the situation.

The main reason why this reorganization has not produced tangible results everywhere is that in a number of districts people have been appointed as secretaries of district committees and instructors for MTS zones who for their political and other qualifications did not measure up to the requirements of their jobs and could not cope with them.

Some of the comrades say that we should again change the structure of the Party district committees. We ought to think twice before undertaking that. It seems to us that it is hardly expedient to carry out a new reorganization. It is better to reinforce the cadres, selecting wherever necessary for the post of secretaries of district committees good organizers who are able to work well with the people. It is necessary to follow the line of bringing Party leadership closer to production, and to completely do away with the obliteration of personal responsibility in Party work.

The Central Committee holds that there is an urgent need for seriously improving Party leadership in the regions and territories of the Russian Federation. The Federation consists of 78 territories, regions, and Autonomous Republics, each with diverse conditions and specific features. A special Central Party body is required to assure more concrete and operational leadership in the regions, territories, and Autonomous Republics of the Russian Federation. For this purpose the Central Committee considers it necessary to set up a Bureau of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. for the Russian Federation.

The Central Committee attaches special significance to the selection and allocation of cadres, to the enhancement of their ideological grounding and general qualifications as a means of improving Party organizational and political work. The Party may be proud of the fact that it has been able to develop, ideologically train and steel numerous cadres for diverse branches of Party, governmental, and economic work.

But it would be wrong not to see the serious shortcomings and mistakes in work with cadres. Suffice it to say, for example, that graduates of our Party schools are often ignorant of the fundamentals of applied economics. The training of cadres in Party schools should be reorganized so that parallel with a thorough study of Marxist-Leninist theory, students should acquire knowledge of the basic elements of production, and students of higher Party schools should, in addition to a higher Marxist education, acquire practical knowledge in a definite branch of industry or agriculture equivalent to the curriculum of a technical school.

Many Party organizations are oblivious of the Party principle that, together with proper utilization of old cadres, young people who have proved their mettle in practical work should be boldly promoted to leading posts.

Nor can we ignore the fact that a number of Party and Soviet bodies are timid in promoting women to leading posts.

Very few women hold leading Party and governmental posts, specifically, secretaries of Party committees, chairmen of the executive committees of Soviets of Working People's Deputies, managerial posts in industrial establishments, collective and state farms, and machine and tractor stations.

Replacement of cadres is excessive, owing to serious shortcomings in the selection and training of personnel and also to unnecessary shifting of officials from one job to another at times. All too often Party bodies confine themselves to a formal study of cadres, their merits and demerits, and sometimes promote and shift people without taking into account their political and other qualifications.

Proper distribution of Party members in the national economy is of great importance for the successful accomplishment of the tasks confronting the Party. It is an abnormal situation that a considerable proportion of the Communists employed in a number of branches of the national economy is engaged in work which is not directly connected with the decisive processes of production. There are some 90,000 Communists in coal-industry establishments, for example, but only 38,000 work in the mines, underground. More than 3 million Party members and candidate members live in rural localities, but less than half work in the collective farms, MTSs, and state farms.

A serious drawback in the organizational work of local Party committees is the slackening of attention to regulating the growth of the Party, particularly to increasing the proportion of industrial workers. We must take a more resolute line in improving the qualitative composition of new members being admitted to the Party through individual recruitment of front-rank workers, notably those in key trades, foremost collective farmers, and the best part of the Soviet intelligentsia.

The Soviet trade unions are called upon to play a big part in educating the millions of industrial, professional, and office workers, in marshalling their creative energies to

advance and improve production, in raising the living standard of the working people and promoting their cultural and technical advancement. Yet, the level of trade-union activity is clearly below the requirements of life, and falls short of the tasks set by the Party. The main thing our trade-union organizations, including the U.S.S.R. Central Council of Trade Unions, lack is militancy in their work, creative fervour, incisiveness, adherence to principle, and initiative in raising fundamental, vitally important questions — whether they be measures for increasing labour productivity, or, say, questions relating to wages, house construction or catering to the everyday needs of the workers and other employees. Collective agreements are concluded at every enterprise, but often enough they are not carried out, and the trade unions keep silent, as though everything were right and proper. In general, the trade unions no longer have disputes with industrial executives, there is peace and harmony between them. But one need not be afraid to spoil relations where the interests of our cause are concerned; at times a good wrangle is useful.

We must make the trade unions a genuine Leninist school of administration and management, a school of communism for the millions of factory, office and other workers. It is perfectly clear that to achieve this the Party must render them more practical help in their work. The trade unions should make much more use than hitherto of production conferences, meetings of industrial *actives*, and other forms of workers' participation in production management.

Our glorious Leninist Young Communist League holds an important place in the country's social life. Uniting in its ranks more than 18 million young men and women, the Y.C.L. takes an active part in economic and cultural development work, helps the Party educate the youth in the communist spirit. But there are serious shortcomings in the activities of Y.C.L. organizations, especially in ideological and educational work. There have been cases of Y.C.L. organizations lacking the ability to enlist the youth for practical undertakings; there has been a tendency to replace the live work of

organization by resolutions, ostentatious rallies, and so on. If these shortcomings are to be eliminated, it is necessary, first of all, to improve Party guidance of the Y.C.L., because in this lies the chief source of its strength and creative energy.

Certain partial changes, dictated by life, should be introduced in the Rules of the C.P.S.U., with the object of further improving the Party's organizational activities. Experience has shown that some provisions of the Rules are out of keeping with the standards of Party life as they have taken shape. Party regional committees, territorial committees, and central committees in the Union Republics, as well as some district and city committees, have now 4 or 5 secretaries, instead of the 3 provided for in the Rules. In conformity with the proposals of Party organizations the intervals between plenary meetings of Party committees in various parts of the country have rightly raised the question of changing the provision in the Rules concerning the dates for holding Party conferences. The correct procedure would be to hold congresses of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics, and territorial, regional, area, and city (in cities sub-divided into districts) Party conferences once in two years. Congresses of the Communist Parties in Union Republics which are subdivided into regions (the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Kazakhstan, and Uzbekistan) could be held once in four years.

At the last Congress, the Party Control Commission of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. was reconstituted into the Party Control Committee, and was given the right to maintain representatives, functioning independently of the local Party bodies, in the republics, territories, and regions. Actual practice has shown that there is no need for such representatives.

I shall not dwell on the other proposals for amending the Party Rules, since the draft amendments have been distributed to all the Congress delegates.

In our day-to-day work we must keep a closer watch over adherence to the requirements of the Rules by all Party

organizations and all Party members. Observance of the Rules is a cardinal condition for raising the level of all the Party's organizational and political activities.

### 3. — *Questions of Ideological Work.*

Comrades, the Marxist-Leninist education of Communists, and of the people generally, and the creative development of revolutionary theory are decisive conditions of our successful advance forward.

In the period under review, the Central Committee adopted a number of measures to improve work in the sphere of ideology. Publication of the classics of Marxism-Leninism considerably increased. The first books of the second edition of a 30 — volume collection of the writings by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels have come out. Following the completion of the fourth edition of a 35-volume collection of the works of V.I. Lenin, a new edition of the biography of the great founder and leader of the Communist Party and the Soviet state was published. Study of the works of the founders of Marxism-Leninism gives us a deeper understanding of the laws of social development, enables us to envisage the future, enhances the Soviet people's confidence in the triumph of communism, and promotes the cause of communist construction. There has been an improvement in the study by Party members of the decisions of Party congresses and conferences and Central Committee Plenary Meetings, in which the home and foreign policy worked out by the Party is set forth.

An important landmark in the ideological life of the Party was the publication of a Marxist text-book of political economy. It has been widely circulated both in our country and abroad.

Despite this progress in disseminating knowledge of Marxism-Leninism, the position in respect to ideological work as a whole is still unsatisfactory. The main short-

coming at present is that it is largely divorced from the practice of communist construction.

As far back as 1920, the great Lenin, discussing the tasks of propaganda in the conditions of transition to peaceful construction, pointed out that "propaganda of the old type tells, giving examples, what communism is. But this old propaganda is no good, for we must show in practice how to build socialism. All propaganda must be based on the political experience gained in economic development. This is our most important task, and he who would understand it in the old sense of the word, would find himself left behind and unable to carry on propaganda work among the mass of peasants and workers. Our main policy now must be the economic upbuilding of the state, in order to bring in more poods of grain, to mine more poods of coal, to decide how best to use these poods of grain and coal... It is on this that all agitation and propaganda must be based." (Works, Vol. 31, p. 346).

We must be guided by these wise injunctions of Lenin in all our activity. While combating indifference to the study and further development of Marxist theory, we cannot regard it as dogmatists, divorced from life. Revolutionary theory is not a collection of petrified dogmas and formulae, but a militant guide to action in transforming the world, in building communism. Marxism-Leninism teaches us that a theory isolated from practice is dead, and practice which is not illumined by revolutionary theory is blind.

Are our Party workers, and primarily those engaged in ideological work, acquainted with this cardinal precept? Yes, they are. Many have even learned it by rote. Yet, wherever we turn we find Party officials who try to conduct ideological work in the abstract, wholly unconnected with the struggle for the realization of the practical tasks of communist construction. More, such people level charges of vulgarization and utilitarianism against those who endeavour to link their ideological activities with everyday practice, claiming that they thereby undervalue the importance of theory.

That things are not well in the economic science either is evident from the fact that our economists have not produced any serious works dealing with various questions of Soviet economy, or taken part in the discussion of the key issues of industrial and agricultural development at conferences sponsored by the C.C. of the C.P.S.U. This indicates that our institutes of economics and their staffs have to a considerable extent cut themselves off from the practical work of communist construction.

Communism, Lenin said, springs from the creative labour of the millions who have been freed from the fetters of capitalism and are building a new life. Not all, however, have grasped this truth. There still are Party members who think that having delivered a lecture on communism they have fulfilled their duty to the Party. Certainly, we must never cease to disseminate Marxism-Leninism, propagate the theoretical propositions of communism construction, but we cannot confine ourselves to that. Soviet people look to our propagandists and lecturers also for practical assistance, thorough explanation of the methods applied by the front-rank workers, sound advice on how this experience can be applied at a given plant or collective farm. But to do so, propagandists and lecturers must be acquainted not only with theoretical principles, but also with concrete economic problems; they must not speak in generalities, but with a knowledge of the question under discussion. This is the crux of the matter.

Now, when our country is gradually moving on from socialism to communism, it is particularly important not only to study the classics of Marxism, to explain the theory of Marxism-Leninism, but to translate theory into practice, work for material and cultural abundance, promote the growth of a communist mentality in our citizens. He who thinks that communism can be built solely through propaganda, without practical day-to-day effort to increase production and raise the well-being of the working people, will find himself slipping into talmudism and dogmatism.

An end must be put to the pointless political phrasemongering which Lenin so strongly condemned time and again.



What the people demand of our executives is that they always match the deed to the word. If a Party member knows how to make resounding speeches about the significance of Marxism-Leninism, but does not help people carry out this great teaching in practice, his value is nil; he will not enjoy prestige among the masses or win their confidence.

Some dogmatists might read in the above remarks underestimation of the propaganda of Marxist-Leninist theory. There is no need to enter into polemics with these dogmatists. Guided by the teachings of Marxism-Leninism, the Soviet people have built socialism — an accomplishment of world-wide historical significance. Basing ourselves on knowledge of the objective laws of social development, and constantly studying the history and theory of Marxism-Leninism, we must make full use of the advantages of the socialist system in order to hasten in every way the creation of a powerful material and production basis for communism, and multiply the material and cultural benefits accruing to the working people. The Soviet people expect this of us, and we must live up to their expectations without fail and within the briefest possible space of time.

Now as always, Marxism-Leninism will continue to light the way to our great goal. Only one thing is wanted — revolutionary theory must be applied creatively, not dogmatically, it must be developed further in the process of the practical work of building communism, on the basis of generalization of the latest historical experience and analysis of living realities. Regrettably, however, in many spheres this important work is still lagging very much behind.

There is also this: Lenin taught us that at different periods different aspects of Marxism come to the forefront. Now, when our society is working to attain higher productivity of labour and accomplish the country's basic economic task, the economic aspect of Marxist theory, questions of practical economics, come to the fore.

Over the past seventeen years our propaganda was based principally on the History of the C.P.S.U. (B.), Short Course.

In the future, too, the glorious history of the Party must serve as a cornerstone of our work of education. In view of this, it is necessary to put out a popular Marxist text-book on Party history, a text-book based on historical facts and giving a scientific generalization of the epoch-making struggle waged by the Party for communism and bringing the story up to the present day.

The economic teachings of Marxism-Leninism, the concrete problems of the economics of industry, agriculture, construction, transport, and trade have assumed cardinal importance at the present time. Indeed, the problems of Marxist-Leninist economics inseparably linked with the practice of communist construction must be the central element of our propaganda.

The training and education of our cadres in higher schools and Party study courses requires a text-book in which the cardinal principles of Marxist-Leninist theory would be set out in concise, simple, and lucid language. Another book we need is a popular exposition of the fundamentals of Marxist philosophy. These books would be very valuable in popularizing the scientific materialist outlook and combating reactionary idealist philosophy.

We have a big job ahead of us in drafting a new programme of the Party which has not been prepared yet. This draft must obviously be drawn up simultaneously with a long-range economic and cultural development plan covering several five-year periods.

The Central Committee found it necessary to correct some people who introduced confusion in certain clear issues which the Party had settled long before. Take, for instance, the question of building socialism in the U.S.S.R. and gradual transition to communism. Here some people employed erroneous formulations, such as the one that we have laid so far only the basis, the foundation, of socialism.

Yet, it is a well-known fact that by the time the new Constitution of the U.S.S.R. was adopted in 1936, the socialist

system had triumphed and struck firm root in all branches of the national economy. This means that socialist society had been built in the main in our country already by then, and has been developing on the firm foundation of socialist relations of production ever since. Hence, to claim that we have laid only the foundation of socialism would mislead Party members and the people generally on so crucial a question as the country's prospect for the future.

We encounter another extreme in the treatment of the question of socialist development. For we also have leading workers who interpret gradual transition from socialism to communism as a signal for implementation of the principles of communist society already at the present stage. Some hotheads decided that the construction of socialism had already been completed and began to compile a detailed time-table for the transition to communism. On the basis of such utopian views a negligent attitude to the socialist principle of material incentive began to take root. There were proposals, wholly unfounded, that we accelerate the substitution of direct products-exchange for Soviet trade. In a word, smug self-complacency began to spread. And there were wiseacres who counterposed light industry to heavy industry, arguing that priority for heavy industry had been essential only at the early stages of Soviet economic development, and that the only job now was to force the pace of the development of light industry.

Understandably enough, the Party duly rebuffed these attempts to minimize the results achieved in socialist construction and corrected the authors of these extravagant projects and the pipe-dreamers who, divorced from reality, introduced harmful confusion in fundamental issues of socialist economic development.

Only incorrigible braggarts can close their eyes to the fact that we still have not outstripped economically the most highly developed capitalist countries, that our production level is still insufficient to ensure a well-to-do life to all members of society, that there still are many shortcomings and poor organization in the economic and cultural fields.

It must be realized that theoretical blunders and utopian illusions prevent people from orienting themselves correctly in practical work and strike a false note in our ideological work.

It is incumbent on Party organizations to heighten their vigilance in ideological work, strictly safeguard the purity of Marxist theory, wage a resolute struggle against all throw-backs to bourgeois ideology, intensify the drive against the survivals of capitalism in the minds of men and expose their carriers.

In this connection, we cannot pass by the fact that some people are trying to apply the absolutely correct thesis of the possibility of peaceful co-existence of countries with different social and political systems to the ideological sphere. This is a harmful mistake. It does not at all follow from the fact that we stand for peaceful co-existence and economic competition with capitalism, that the struggle against bourgeois ideology, against the survivals of capitalism in the minds of men, can be relaxed. Our task is tirelessly to expose bourgeois ideology, reveal how inimical it is to the people, show up its reactionary nature.

In the battle which our Party is waging against the moribund ideas and conceptions of the old world, for the dissemination and affirmation of communist ideology, a major role belongs to the press, literature, and art. While noting the considerable achievements registered in this field, it must nevertheless be said that our literature and art still lag behind life, behind Soviet reality, for these are immeasurably richer than their reflection in art and literature. It is legitimate to ask: have not some of our writers and art workers been losing contact with life?

Art and literature in our country can and should take first place in the world not only for wealth of content, but also for artistic power and execution. We cannot reconcile ourselves to pallid works bearing the stamps of haste, as some comrades in art organizations, editorial offices, and publishing

houses are doing. Mediocrity and insincerity are often not given a sufficient rebuff and this is detrimental to the development of art and the artistic education of the people.

We can note some progress in the cinema. More films are now being produced than before. Yet, in their drive for quantity, cinema workers often are less discriminating as regards the ideological and artistic quality of pictures and turn out feeble, superficial productions dealing with petty and insignificant phenomena. This practice must be ended, remembering that the cinema is a powerful instrument of communist education of the working people.

The Party has combated and will continue to combat untruthful depiction of Soviet reality, both attempts to varnish it and attempts to scoff at and discredit what has been won by the Soviet people. Creative work in literature and art must be permeated with the spirit of struggle for communism, it must instill buoyancy and firm conviction in people's hearts and minds, cultivate a socialist mentality and a comradely sense of duty. Particular attention must be devoted to enhancing further the part played by the press in all aspects of ideological, political and organizational work.

One of our important tasks is improvement of cultural and educational work in rural areas. Cultural activities in the villages are often neglected and such media as the radio, press, clubs, and libraries are poorly utilized. Cultural institutions often have no contact with the practical tasks of communist construction. Party organizations must base their mass political, cultural, and educational work on the Houses of Culture, clubs or club rooms, and libraries. By popularizing the experience of the best workers and facilitating the study of scientific farming methods, these institutions should play an important part in carrying out the programme for further advancement of agriculture.

We must make more effective use of all available ideological media in order to forge ahead to new successes in communist construction. The ideological training of our cadres,

of the entire Party membership and the people generally, remains the object of the Party's unflagging concern.

And so, in the field of Party development, organizational leadership, and ideological and political work we are faced with the following tasks:

1. Continue to enhance in every way the role of the Party as the leading and guiding force of the Soviet people in all fields of political, social, economic, and cultural life in the U.S.S.R., further expand and consolidate the Party's ties with the masses and raise its prestige still higher; safeguard and strengthen the unity and solidarity of the Party and its leading core, strictly observe the principle of collective leadership in the Party; extend criticism and self-criticism, boldly revealing shortcomings in all fields of economic and cultural development.

2. Develop inner-Party democracy and, on this basis, promote initiative and enhance the responsibility of Party organizations and all Party members; improve the work organization conducted by Party units and direct it to the solution of practical tasks of communist construction; improve the selection, training, and allocation of cadres; heighten the role of the trade unions and the Young Communist League in accomplishing the tasks of communist construction.

3. Raise the level of ideological work in all Party organizations, direct it to the solution of practical tasks of communist construction; ensure the creative assimilation by Communists of the theory and historical experience of the Party; increase vigilance in our ideological work, wage an irreconcilable struggle against bourgeois ideology; intensify our efforts in communist education of the masses and in eliminating the survivals of capitalism in the minds of men; make fuller and more active use, to this end, of all ideological media — propaganda, agitation, the press, radio, cultural and educational organizations and institutions, science, literature, and art.

\* \* \*

Comrades, the Soviet people have travelled a great and glorious path. Under the leadership of their Communist Par-

ty, they have achieved great historical gains. Our victories have been won in grim battle with external and internal enemies. The Soviet people have overcome many difficulties and adversities, and they are consistently and firmly carrying out the plans for the transformation of the country, the majestic plans for developing the socialist economy.

The achievements of the Soviet Union hearten and inspire our people and all our friends. Even our enemies have been forced to change their tone. The first Soviet five-year plan they greeted with irony and disbelief in the strength of the socialist state; now they are sounding the alarm. Today even the blind can see what gigantic results the working class, working peasantry, the entire people of the Soviet Union, have achieved. Having taken their destiny in their own hands and having created, under the leadership of the Party, the world's first socialist state of workers and peasants, our people are working with might and main to build a communist society, thereby setting an inspiring example to all the peoples of the world.

The Soviet land is now forging rapidly forward. To use figurative language, we have risen to such summits, to such a height that we can already see before us broad vistas leading to our ultimate goal, communist society.

The path our country blazed to reach these heights was arduous and incredibly difficult. But no difficulty could make the Soviet people falter or break their will. The grim and courageous struggle they waged to overcome these difficulties further steeled the working folk of the Soviet land. The Soviet people consciously denied themselves much as regards food and clothing, housing and the comforts of life, and in many other respects. We are criticized for not always keeping up with the latest Paris fashion and still often wearing wadded jackets which are not very flattering to the wearer, but we see this ourselves and admit that it is so.

We denied ourselves many things; we had no other way out. To retain and multiply the historical gains of the

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Great October Revolution, we had to create within the briefest possible space of time a mighty socialist industry, the foundation of foundations of the entire economy of the country and its defence power. We had radically to reconstruct agriculture, create new cadres of intellectuals drawn from the midst of the people, build a socialist society.

Time and again our enemies have sought to test the strength and vitality of the Soviet socialist state, but all these attempts have failed and the organizers of war gambles broke their necks in the process. The Soviet state is advancing from strength to strength, it towers like a mighty beacon showing mankind the way to the new world.

In the present Sixth Five-Year Plan period the Soviet Union will take a new great stride forward. While continuing to develop heavy industry, we are laying a broader basis for promoting those branches of the national economy which produce consumer goods.

Our Party is full of creative strength, mighty energy, and inflexible resolve to achieve the great aim — the building of communism. In all human history there has not been, nor can there be, a loftier and nobler aim. Communism will bring about the fullest development of all the productive forces of society; it will be a social system where all the foundations of social wealth will flow freely, where every individual will work with enthusiasm according to his abilities and be compensated for his labour according to his needs. On this basis the pre-requisites will be created for the all-round development of the individual, of every member of the communist society.

That is why the ideas of communism possess a tremendous magnetic power and attract ever new supporters. There is nothing more absurd than the fiction that people are forced to take the path of communism under pressure from without. We are confident that the ideas of communism will triumph and no "iron curtains" or barriers erected by the bourgeois reactionaries can halt their spread to more and more millions.

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At the same time we firmly stand for peaceful co-existence, for economic competition between socialism and capitalism; we follow a consistent policy of peace and friendship among nations.

Our Party has many enemies and ill-wishers, but it has a great many more tried and tested friends and loyal allies.

Our cause is invincible. It is invincible because, together with the great Soviet people, many hundreds of millions in fraternal People's China and in all the other People's Democracies are carrying it forward. It is invincible because it enjoys the ardent support and sympathy of peoples and countries which broke out of national and colonial oppression. It is invincible because it is supported by the working people of the whole world. No one can intimidate us, compel us to withdraw from the positions we occupy, to renounce the defence of peace, democracy, and socialism.

The future is with us, for we are confidently marching forward along the only correct path, the path charted for us by our teacher, the great Lenin. Hundreds of millions of men and women, inspired by the ideas of a just social system, the ideas of democracy and socialism, are rallying around us and our friends.

Under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, which is transforming the world, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union will lead the Soviet people to the complete triumph of communism.

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N. A. BULGANIN

Comrades, the Central Committee of the Party submits for the examination of the Twentieth Congress of the C.P. S.U. Draft Directives for the Sixth Five-Year Plan for the Development of the Soviet Union (1956-1960).

Before setting forth the objectives of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, it is necessary to dwell on the results of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, and in this connection, on some fundamental problems of our economic policy.

In the report of the Central Committee Comrade Khrushchov presented a vivid picture of what our country has accomplished since the Nineteenth Party Congress. That period embraced a good part of the last five-year period.

In addition to giving a deep analysis of the international position of and the internal situation in the Soviet Union, and the activities of our Party, the report correctly and at the right time raised and comprehensively discussed highly important questions of Marxist-Leninist theory — peaceful co-existence of the socialist and capitalist world systems, the possibility of averting war in modern times, and the forms of transition to socialism by various countries.

The great Lenin bequeathed us an invaluable ideological treasurestore; he defined the ways and means of building a new social system. But he always called on his disciples not to be passive guardians of the Party's ideological heritage, but creatively to develop and enrich it by analyzing the new conditions of social development, the new facts of history and scientifically to generalize the experience of the masses who are building communism.

From the standpoint of scientific substantiation of policy, Lenin considered it absolutely essential to take accurate, objective account of the correlation of classes and the concrete distinguishing features of each historical moment. In his famous "Letters on Tactics," written in April 1917, Lenin criticized the doctrinaires who clung to old theoretical propositions and formulas and looked back instead of ahead: "...it is necessary to assimilate the indisputable truth," he pointed out, "that the Marxists must take account of real life, of verified facts of reality, and not keep on clinging to the theory of yesterday, which, like any other theory, goes at best no further than outlining the basic, the general, and only comes close to embracing the complexity of life." (Works, Vol. 24, p. 26.)

The great power of Marxist-Leninist theory has consisted, and consists, in that it always keeps pace with life and gives clear answers to the new questions posed by the course of the development of society.

To Lenin and the Leninists, Marxist theory has always been a guide to action, not a dogma.

From the standpoint of this postulate of Lenin, the report of the Central Committee is a model of bold elaboration of pressing problems of Marxism-Leninism, which in present-day conditions are of great theoretical and practical importance both for our Party and for fraternal Communist and Workers' parties.

The Central Committee's report provides an extensive programme for the future work of our Party, a programme which is imbued with a deep and firm confidence in the triumph of the great cause for which we are working — the cause of communism. And the fact that the debate on the report was marked by full unanimity and ardent support of the Central Committee's political line and practical work attests to the correctness of this line, fruitfulness of this work and monopolistic unity and mighty strength of our Party (Loud applause.)

The fruitful work carried out by the Central Committee during the last years is due to the fact that the C.C. has invariably followed Lenin's instruction on collective leadership in our Party.

Having resolutely condemned the cult of personality, a practice contradictory and foreign to the spirit of Marxism-Leninism, the Central Committee of the Party and its Presidium carried into effect the principle of collective leadership in taking all decisions, no matter whether it was a question of international politics, the internal situation in our country, or Party life. All important decisions were taken on the basis of a thorough and critical exchange of views.

Adherence to the Leninist principles of collective leadership and to the rules of Party life in the future as well guarantees the Party from serious errors and will ensure us further progress in communist construction.

The source of our Party's strength is its inseparable ties with the broad masses. The Soviet people know that the Party places, and always has placed, the good of the people, the prosperity of our great Motherland, above all else. That is why the Soviet people have a boundless trust in their Party and confidently follow it along the path of victorious communist construction.

In the eyes of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union there is no higher approbation if its activity than this boundless trust and support of the broad masses of the people. On the other hand the trust of the people lays a great obligation on our Party. It is our duty not to flatter ourselves with our achievements, not to give way to smugness and complacency, but to work still better and maintain still closer contact with the people.

Thanks to the devoted labours of the heroic Soviet people and to our Party's colossal organizational work, we have registered big achievements in the development of all branches of the national economy. The Directives adopted

by the Nineteenth Party Congress for the Fifth Five-Year Plan were successfully fulfilled and, in many important respects, overfulfilled.

It would be wrong to suggest that we won this great victory easily and simply, without effort, without having to combat difficulties. The Party brought to light major shortcomings in a number of spheres of economic construction — in industry and, to a greater extent, in agriculture. Boldly and openly it spoke to the people about those shortcomings and mustered up the mighty force of the creative initiative of the masses in order the sooner to remove the defects, to bring out and put into operation the immense inner reserves which exist in all branches of the socialist national economy.

Relying on the labour activity of our glorious working class and our engineering and technical personnel, the Party in the fifth five-year plan period achieved a further powerful rise in socialist industry. The five-year plan assignment for increasing industrial output was fulfilled ahead of schedule — in four years and four months. In the past five-year period, as in all the preceding five-year periods, our economic development was based on the priority expansion of heavy industry, whose output increased to a greater extent than was envisaged by the five-year plan. The five-year plan target for production of consumer goods was likewise exceeded.

In the past five-year period agriculture developed more slowly than was envisaged in the Directives of the Nineteenth Party Congress and the agricultural targets of the five-year plan were not attained. In 1955, thanks to the implementation of the measures outlined by Plenary Meetings of the C.C., C.P.S.U., agricultural output began to advance. We can now say with full assurance that we have created the necessary conditions for sharp progress in this important branch of the national economy as well.

The targets of the Fifth Five-Year Plan for freight carriage by rail, sea, and motor transport were exceeded.

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The five-year plan in respect of capital investment in the national economy was fulfilled. Investments substantially increased from year to year, thus creating a basis for continued expansion of social production and for raising the national living standards.

The five-year plan targets for national income, real wages of factory, office, and other workers, and collective farmers' incomes were exceeded, and the plan for retail trade was overfulfilled. The volume of retail trade last year was more than twice as great as in 1940. In the five-year period retail prices were reduced 26 per cent, which is more than was envisaged in the Directives of the Nineteenth Party Congress.

The scale of house-building in the last five-year period was very extensive. With funds assigned under the government plan alone, houses with a total floor space of 105 million square metres were built. In addition, a large volume of housing was built with funds assigned by enterprises and with other non-centralized resources, as well as by urban dwellers at their own expense or with the help of government credits. In the five-year period, more than two million houses were built by collective farmers and rural, professional workers. The country's housing facilities expanded appreciably, although the housing problem continues to be very acute.

The last five-year period was marked by considerable achievements in the field of culture. The Directives of the Nineteenth Party Congress provided for the transition to universal secondary education in the capitals of the Republics and the big cities, and this provision was in the main fulfilled. Our higher educational establishments trained a large number of specialists.

Further big achievements were registered by Soviet science, and played a bigger part in economic and cultural development. The international prestige of our science was enhanced, and contacts between Soviet scientists and the scientists of other countries were broadened and strengthened.

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Many new hospitals, holiday homes, sanatoria, and child institutions were built under the Fifth Five-Year Plan. In this period there was a high birth-rate in our country, while the death-rate steadily declined and has now dropped to less than half of what it was in 1940.

In the sphere of foreign trade, the Soviet Union continued in the past five-year period to adhere to its policy of expanding economic relations with all countries on a mutually beneficial basis. Last year our country's total foreign trade was nearly double that of 1950. Our trade relations with the People's Democracies were broadened and strengthened. The value of our trade with them in 1955 totalled 19,500 million rubles, as against 10,600 million in 1950.

Trade with some of the capitalist countries was conducted in unfavourable conditions. The United States and, under its pressure, a number of West European countries practised discriminative measures designed to restrict, and even stop, trade with the Soviet Union. Notwithstanding this, many capitalist countries were greatly interested in selling us their goods and buying ours, and trade with them, far from diminishing, substantially increased.

By effectively carrying out the Fifth Five-Year Plan, our country has made a big step forward in the gradual transition from socialism to communism. The economic and defensive might of the Soviet state has greatly increased, and its international position has grown stronger.

In the fifth five-year period, the Soviet Union registered outstanding achievements not only in the fields of economic and cultural development, but also in the prosecution of its peaceful foreign policy, in its effort to lessen international tension and promote world peace.

The great socialist camp has become still stronger and more united. The countries which have embarked on the path of socialism are successfully developing their economies on the basis of government plans. The great people of China are enthusiastically and with tremendous vigour carrying out their

first five-year plan. The European People's Democracies — Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, Albania, and also the German Democratic Republic, are fulfilling and overfulfilling their long-term plans. The Mongolian People's Republic, the Korean People's Democratic Republic, and the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam have made notable progress in the development of their economies.

The peoples of Yugoslavia are successfully following the path of socialist construction.

The results of the Fifth Five-Year Plan are a source of deep satisfaction to the Soviet people, to our loyal friends — the working people of the countries of the socialist camp, to the whole of progressive mankind. These results are due to the great and vigorous work of the industrious Soviet people, inspired and led by the Communist Party, headed by its Leninist Central Committee. (Loud applause.)

# I

## PRINCIPAL AIMS OF THE SIXTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN

A well-known instruction, left us by Lenin, states that it is impossible to work without a long-term plan designed to assure serious success. Our practice in drawing up and carrying out five-year plans follows this instruction by Lenin.

Life has borne out the feasibility of our plans. Each five-year period the Soviet Union rose to a higher level of economic development, became richer and stronger, and its international prestige grew more and more. The superiority of the socialist planned economy enables us to set ourselves increasingly vast tasks in economic and cultural construction.

The Soviet Union embarks on its Sixth Five-Year Plan, possessing a powerful and comprehensively developed system of socialist production, extensive material resources and, what is particularly valuable, a numerous body of skilled personnel both in town and country.

Now that it has a powerful heavy industry, our country possesses all the conditions for rapidly developing the production not only of means of production but of consumer goods, for multiplying considerably its social wealth, and thus advancing further towards the establishment of a communist society.

The principal aims of the U.S.S.R.'s Sixth Five-Year Plan are to ensure, by means of priority development of

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heavy industry, continuous technical progress and higher labour productivity, a further powerful expansion of all branches of the national economy and a rapid advance in agricultural production and, on this basis, to achieve a substantial rise in the material and cultural standards of the Soviet people.

The Draft Directives for the Sixth Five-Year Plan rest on a scientific basis and conform with the requirements of the objective economic laws which govern the development of the socialist mode of production.

As before, the leading role in the development of the socialist economy will be played by industry — primarily by heavy industry, the production of means of production. Without a relatively faster growth of heavy industry, it is impossible to ensure extended reproduction in all branches of the national economy continuous technical progress, steady development of the productive forces, or a continuous rise in labour productivity, to ensure our country's unbreakable defence capacity, to raise the living standards of the people. This we are taught by the Marxist-Leninist political economy, and by the whole past experience of our socialist state. It was by firmly and unswervingly adhering to Lenin's general line of giving priority to the development of heavy industry that we achieved a momentous victory: we converted our once backward, agrarian country into a first-class industrial power with a largescale, highly mechanized agriculture, built a socialist society, and are now confidently advancing, step by step, along the road to communism. (Applause.)

The distinguishing feature of our times is the unprecedentedly rapid development of technology in all branches of production. If the nineteenth century was the age of steam, the twentieth century — the age of electricity — is becoming the age of atomic energy, which harbours unlimited potentialities for the development of the productive forces.

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We Communists must fully place the greatest discovery of the twentieth century — atomic energy — at the service of that cause whose effectuation is the ultimate programmatic objective of our Party — the cause of building communism. (Applause.) In the peaceful uses of atomic energy, our country is ahead of other countries. This lead we must keep in the future as well.

The necessity of accelerating technical progress and raising labour productivity in industry was strongly emphasized at the Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee last July. Its decisions are reflected in the Draft Directives for the Sixth-Year Plan whose aim is to ensure rapid technical progress in all branches of the national economy and, on this basis, to raise labour productivity to the maximum.

One of the principal aims of the Sixth Five-Year Plan is a steep rise in agricultural production.

If the growing food requirements of the population and raw-material requirements of the light and food industries are to be fully satisfied, we must develop our agriculture far more rapidly than in the fifth five-year period. The production of cereals, industrial crops, vegetables, including potatoes, and animal products must be substantially increased.

The continued powerful expansion of industry, agriculture, transport, trade — of the entire national economy — rapid technical progress, and higher labour productivity are the chief conditions necessary to carry out, in the new five-year period, the principal aim of socialist production: to steadily raise the material and cultural standards of the people.

The realization of the Sixth Five-Year Plan will be an important stage in the achievement of the principal economic aim of the U.S.S.R., which is, through peaceful economic competition, to overtake and outstrip in an historically short period the most developed capitalist countries in per capita production.

This problem has its source in the far-reaching historical backwardness of the entire social and economic system of pre-revolutionary landlord-capitalist Russia as compared with the advanced countries of the time.

In "The Impending Disaster and How to Prevent It," an article which he wrote even before the October Revolution, Lenin pointed out most emphatically the necessity of overtaking and surpassing the most developed countries in the economic sphere. After the socialist revolution that found expression in a number of instructions that Lenin gave on development of heavy industry as a requisite for raising the country's productive forces and for transforming our Motherland into an economically powerful state.

As a result of the fulfilment of the first two five-year plans the Soviet Union became an advanced industrial power and moved up to second place in the world in gross volume of industrial output. Thus conditions were created which enabled the Party's Eighteenth Congress in March 1939 to set the task of overtaking and surpassing the most developed capitalist countries economically, that is, in per capita industrial production.

Hitler Germany's attack on the Soviet Union and the war imposed upon us inflicted a colossal loss on our national economy and retarded for 10 to 11 years the fulfilment of that fundamental economic task of the U.S.S.R.

Now that we have not only recovered the pre-war economic level but advanced far beyond it, our people will be working for the principal economic aim of the U.S.S.R. in conditions different from those before World War II. The situation today is different: it is more in our favour. The Soviet Union's material and technical base is much broader. Suffice it to say that last year industrial production in our country was more than three and a half times as great as in 1939 when the principal economic aim was practically set forth. Building up its economic might from year to year, the

Soviet Union has left the principal European capitalist countries far behind in absolute scale of production.

In setting the task of overtaking and surpassing the most developed capitalist countries economically our Party naturally takes into consideration the fact that since the end of the war, the economies of those countries have not been marking time, either. In the United States, the volume of industrial production is approximately twice as great as before the war. Production has increased in other capitalist countries too. We know that this expansion was due to temporary, transient factors: that it is one-sided, extremely unstable, extending mainly to those branches of industry which are in one way or another connected with militarization of the economy; that far from eliminating, it is sharpening the fundamental contradictions inherent in the capitalist mode of production. All this is undeniable. Nevertheless, we must clearly realize that the accomplishment of the principal economic aim of the U.S.S.R. now requires a much greater rate in the expansion of production than we had planned before the war.

A distinguished feature of the present stage in the accomplishment of the principal economic aim of the U.S.S.R. is also that, as distinct from pre-war times, our country is working for this aim in a great era of history when it is no longer a case of only one socialist country competing with the capitalist world, but of peaceful economic competition between two world systems—the socialist and the capitalist.

Nearly half the population of Europe and Asia have definitely and irrevocably broken with capitalism. More than one third of the human race has firmly taken the path of socialist construction. This is a momentous, history-making fact.

There are distinctive features, of course, in the economic development of the various countries embraced by the socialist world economic system, features which derive both from the past history and from the specific conditions in each country. But despite the differences, the countries of the

socialist camp have one paramount, fundamental thing in common. It is that all these countries are following the path of building socialism and communism, that the power in all these countries is held by the working class, which maintains an alliance with the peasantry, and is led by a Marxist party.

The economic relations between the sovereign countries of the socialist camp are based on mutual and friendly co-operation. This co-operation extends to broad and diverse fields and includes the most national utilization, in the common interest, of economic resources and production facilities, co-ordination of plans for the development of various branches of economy, industrial specialization and co-operation, exchange of scientific and technical information and advanced production methods, and so on. This friendly co-operation and mutual assistance is the source of the growing economic might of the socialist world system, which is immune to crises, unemployment, and the other incurable maladies inherent in the capitalist system.

The breaking away, as a result of the Second World War, of a number of countries from the capitalist system noticeably reduced the sphere of domination of capitalist relations. Of special significance is the fact that we are witnessing the disintegration of the colonial system of imperialism, whose inevitable downfall Lenin foresaw so perspicaciously.

Thus, in economic competition with capitalism, the Soviet Union, and the socialist camp as a whole, has immense advantages. The decisive advantage is that the socialist system of economy provides the broadest scope for the development of the productive forces, for the efflorescence of the talents and abilities of millions of working people, the creators of all material and spiritual values.

To make the most of these colossal, really unlimited opportunities, it is necessary persistently to improve and perfect the entire work of our Party, governmental, and economic organizations in guiding the industries, transport,

and agriculture. Lenin said he very much wanted more engineers and agronomists to take the floor at our congresses, and our congresses and conferences to become agencies where we could properly learn how to build up our economy. The Party and the Soviet people have carried this desire of Lenin into effect.

Look at our Congress, comrades, see how businesslike and concrete is the manner in which the report of the Central Committee is discussed, in what great detail the delegates are dealing with practical problems of industry and agriculture.

This is an indication of the tremendous work of organization done by the Party, by its Central Committee which, in recent years, has been steadily calling the attention of our cadres to economic problems of production, to the study of advanced experience, to applying that experience on a mass scale. Be more concrete! This Leninist principle is more than ever of decisive importance. It is the pivot of all our economic administration.

Our Party and all the Soviet people are firmly convinced that, in the historic competition between the two systems, it is the socialist system that will win, as being the more progressive. But, of course, victory will not come of itself. In order to win, we must continue to maintain a high rate of development in all branches of the economy, lead the other countries in technical progress and in raising labour productivity, and tirelessly improve our day-by-day work of organisation.

Fulfilment of the Sixth Five-Year Plan targets will enhance the economic might of the Soviet Union. It will, in addition, contribute to further economic progress in all the countries of the great socialist camp, to the strengthening of the entire socialist world economic system.

## II

### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE U.S.S.R. IN THE SIXTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN

#### INDUSTRY

The continued rise in all branches of the national economy depends primarily on the rapid development of socialist industry.

The Draft Directives provide for a 65 per cent increase in industrial production in the sixth five-year period. This means that in 1960—the last year of the five-year plan—industrial output in our country will be 3 times as great as in 1950, and 5.3 times as great as in the pre-war year 1940.

The primary aims of the Sixth Five-Year Plan in the sphere of industry are to expand, primarily, the iron and steel and non-ferrous metal, oil, coal, and chemical industries, ensure a rate of construction of power stations that will keep power supply ahead of demand, and rapidly increase the production of machinery, particularly of technically up-to-date machine tools, forge and stamping machines, automation equipment, and instruments.

In all, production of means of production (Group A) in the five-year period is to increase by approximately 70 per cent. Compared with 1940, production of means of production will increase 6.6-fold.

This powerful expansion of heavy industry, coupled with a rapid increase in agricultural output, will make it



possible to accelerate the development of the industries producing articles of general consumption.

Production of consumer goods will increase by approximately 60 per cent. In 1960, production of consumer goods (Group B) will be three and a half times as great as in 1940.

In 1960, as a result of implementation of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, the Soviet Union will produce more steel, power, cement, and fuel than now produced by Britain, France, and Western Germany together and will have come considerably close to the United States in volume of industrial output.

Our Party has always attached exceptional importance to the **iron and steel industry**, on which, in the final analysis, the development of all branches of the national economy depends.

Our aim in the sixth five-year period is to substantially exceed the level of production of iron and steel already attained. In 1960, our country will produce approximately 53,000,000 tons of pig iron, or 3.6 times as much as in 1940; 68,300,000 tons of steel, or 3.7 times as much as in 1940; 52,700,000 tons of rolled steel, or 4 times as much as in 1940.

But greater iron and steel output as a whole is not the only thing. In the sixth five-year period our metallurgists must sharply raise the production of alloy and low-alloy steel, electric steel and other types of high-grade metal, which is of great importance for the country's economy and defence. They will also have to enlarge considerably the assortment of metal products and increase the production of the most economical rolled shapes. All this will make it possible to utilize our metal resources more effectively, to reduce the weight of machines and metal structures, and develop more up-to-date equipment.

In the fifth five-year period our metallurgists made no little effort to obtain more metal from existing plant. The

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results were good, but it must not be forgotten that the iron and steel industry still has extensive unused reserves.

More than one third of the iron increase and about one half of the steel increase planned for the sixth five-year period are to be obtained solely as a result of more effective utilization of existing capacities, modernization of obsolete equipment, and perfected technological processes.

Serious attention will be given in the sixth five-year period to expanding the **non-ferrous metal industry**.

Large quantities of copper, lead, and aluminium will be required for new electric power stations and power rings, for telephone and telegraph cable lines, for accumulators, for electrification of railways, and for other fields of the economy. Higher production of nickel, tungsten, molybdenum, niobium, and other non-ferrous and rare metals is essential for expanding the production of the alloy steels and heat-resisting alloys used in the manufacture of high-pressure steam turbines, gas turbines, and other machines.

The production of non-ferrous and rare metals must be rapidly expanded in the new five-year period, as the Draft Directives provide. The average annual increase in output of non-ferrous metals must be much greater than in the previous five-year periods.

In order to increase the production of non-ferrous and rare metals, it is necessary to expand ore mining, improve comprehensive utilization of the raw materials, and ensure fuller extraction of the metal from the ore.

An important task of the non-ferrous metallurgists is to increase the production of highly pure non-ferrous and rare metals, essential for the development of electronics, radio engineering, and the production of heat-resisting alloys.

**Fuel industry.** Of our total fuel supply in 1955, 65 per cent consisted of coal, 22.5 per cent of oil, and 2.5 per cent of natural gas. As you see, oil, and especially gas, constitute a small proportion of our fuel supply. Yet these are the cheapest and most effective fuels. The cost of producing

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natural gas, for example, is only one-eighth the cost of producing coal. Furthermore, oil and gas are valuable raw materials from which many chemical products can be obtained.

We are therefore making it our policy to accelerate the expansion of the oil and gas industry to the maximum. It is planned to increase the production of coal in 1960 by 52 per cent compared with 1955, the production of oil by 91 per cent, and of gas nearly 4-fold.

The Soviet Union now possesses a powerful and well-equipped coal industry.

However, coal production in the fifth five-year period did not keep up with the requirements of the national economy, and this created difficulties in maintaining supplies of fuel for industry and transport. The disparity between supply and demand was particularly felt in the European part of the U.S.S.R.

It is planned to produce 593 million tons of coal in 1960, or half as much again as in 1955. This is a very big task. Its accomplishment will enable us not only to satisfy the coal requirements of the national economy, but to enlarge the government stockpiles.

With a view to sharply reducing coal transportation from the eastern areas to the European part of the country, it is planned to provide for more rapid expansion of the coal industry in the Donbas. As before, the Donbas coal basin will continue to play an extremely important role in supplying the country with fuel. Coal production in the Donbas in 1960 is to amount to 212 million tons, or 77 million tons more than in 1955. But since Donbas coal is expensive, harder to mine, and extraction costs are higher, we must, in addition to developing coal output in the Donbas, broaden and reinforce the power-producing resources of the Ukraine by exploiting other coal fields in the Republic.

This raises the question of exploiting to the utmost the Ukrainian coal deposits at the Alexandriya field near Kirovograd, the Lvov-Volynsky, and other coal deposits on the right bank of the Dnieper and in the western areas of the Ukraine.

We must make the fullest use of the hydro-power and natural gas resources in the Ukraine.

In addition to the existing Dnieper and Kakhovka hydroelectric stations, others are to be built in the sixth five-year period at Kremenchug and Dnieprodzerzhinsk, and construction work begun on the station at Kanev. A substantial expansion in production of natural gas in the Western Ukraine is also envisaged.

The Government has instructed the State Planning Commission to make a further study of the question of utilizing the water-power resources in the Ukraine. It may be that supplementary measures will have to be taken in that direction.

Hydropower and natural gas development in the Ukraine is of great economic importance, since it will enlarge the country's fuel and power resources and allow the replacement of large quantities of costly Donbas coal by cheaper kinds of fuel.

In the sixth five-year period many industrial plants and power stations will be built and large-scale railway construction undertaken in the eastern part of the country. This will greatly increase the demand for coking and non-coking coal.

There are rich deposits of such coals in the eastern part of the country, where it is possible to develop mines with a smaller capital expenditure and obtain coal at a lower cost than in the European part of the U.S.S.R. Besides, many deposits can be worked by the open-cast method. We aim at a big expansion of production in the Kuznetsk, Karaganda, and other eastern coal fields.

The 1960 production of oil is to be 135 million tons, or nearly four and a half times as much as in 1940.

During the previous five-year plans we created the necessary conditions for the continued swift expansion of the oil industry. New big oil fields have been discovered and opened up, with the result that in the post-war years our industrial reserves have increased more than four-fold. We have built up a powerful oil-machinery industry, capable of supplying the oil industry with up-to-date equipment.

Development of the very rich oil deposits in the Urals, and especially in the Volga area, is proceeding apace. In 1960, 75 per cent of the country's oil is to come from these areas.

It is to our advantage to expand the oil industry in the Urals and the Volga area at a high speed. Cost of production in these areas is 3 to 4 times lower than in the old oil-producing regions.

However, our decision to rapidly develop oil production in the eastern areas of the country does not mean we may relax our attention to the old sources of supply, Baku and Grozny, which provide the country with the better grades of oil.

It must be our serious concern in the sixth five-year period to develop the oil processing industry on a big scale and effect its expansion through the building of big refineries with three to five times greater capacity than those we have been building hitherto. This will greatly expedite and lower the cost of refinery building.

The big targets set for the increase of oil production will necessitate a big expansion of pipeline transportation of oil and oil products. In the sixth five year period it is planned to lay more than 14,500 kilometres of arterial pipeline. The share of pipelines in total transportation of oil will increase more than 2.5-fold.

The gas industry will be advanced on a big scale in the sixth five-year period. Within five years gas production will increase to 40,000 million cubic metres. The new Stavropol, Shebelinsk (near Kharkov), and Stepnoye (near Saratov) gas deposits will be opened for industrial use, and the Bere-zovsk deposit along the lower reaches of the Ob will be prepared for exploitation. A total of about 9,000 kilometres of arterial gasline must be laid.

**Electrification.** The Central Committee of the Party consistently adheres to Lenin's instructions concerning the electrification of the country.

In 1955, the total output of the power stations of the Soviet Union was 170,000 million kilowatt-hours, or three and a half times as much as in 1940. Nevertheless, the demand for power was met only with great difficulty.

The task in the sixth five-year period will be to ensure a rapid increase of power-producing capacity so as to fully satisfy the growing demand of the national economy and create reserve power capacity. While total industrial output will increase 65 per cent, production of electric power is to increase 88 per cent, and power generating capacity, 120 per cent.

Our country has abundant hydropower resources. Hydroelectric stations are profitable since they require no fuel and produce power at the lowest cost.

Great attention will be paid in the sixth five-year period to the building of hydroelectric stations, whose capacity will increase 2.7-fold.

In the European part of the U.S.S.R., utilization of the power resources of the Volga and the Kama will be carried further. In addition to completing the Kuibyshev, Gorky, Stalingrad, Molotov, and Votkinsk stations, construction work will be started on the Saratov and Cheboksary hydroelectric stations on the Volga, and the Nizhne-Kama hydroelectric station on the Kama.

In Siberia, large-scale work will be developed on the erection of huge hydroelectric stations as Bratsk on the Angara and at Krasnoyarsk on the Yenisei. Each of these stations will have a capacity of 3,200,000 kw and will generate annually as much power as the Kuibyshev and Stalingrad stations combined. It is proposed to utilize the low-cost power produced by the Siberian stations for the development of a number of power-consuming industries.

As to steam power plants, the objective is to build powerful stations, with generating units of 100,000, 150,000, and 200,000 kw capacity using steam at high pressures and temperatures. Such big power stations are economically more profitable than stations with smaller capacities.

A large number of power rings is to be established in the sixth five-year period. In the early years of Soviet power development, power schemes were confined to individual districts. Later, inter-district rings were formed by linking together the systems of several districts. In the sixth five-year period, we are setting ourselves an interesting and important aim, namely, to establish a single power ring for the whole European part of the U.S.S.R. by connecting the Kuibyshev and Stalingrad hydroelectric stations with the Central, Southern, and Urals rings through transmission lines operating at a pressure of 400,000 volts. In 1960, about half the electricity generated in the Soviet Union will be produced by the stations coming within the single power ring for the European part of the country.

In the sixth five-year period the beginnings are to be made in establishing a single ring for Central Siberia. This ring will link up the hydroelectric stations on the Angara and the Yenisei with the steam and hydropower stations of the Kuzbas, Novosibirsk, Irkutsk, and Krasnoyarsk.

The establishment of unified power systems will make the supply of power much more reliable and the operation of the stations more economical, render it possible to build big power stations instead of a multiplicity of less econo-

mical small and medium plants, and to extend electrification to new areas where there is now a shortage of power.

A noteworthy feature of the Sixth Five-Year Plan will be the broad construction and utilization of atomic power stations. The Draft Directives propose to build several atomic power stations with an aggregate capacity of 2-2.5 million kilowatts, which is about one and a half times as great as the capacity of all the power stations whose construction was envisaged by the famous GOELRO plan.

**Chemical industry.** Chemistry is playing an increasingly important part in various branches of industry and agriculture. Rapid development of the chemical industry has long become an essential requisite for technical progress.

The present state of our chemical industry cannot satisfy us, and it is therefore proposed to accelerate its development in the sixth five-year period.

One of the most important tasks in this industry is to increase the production of mineral fertilizers which help raise crop yields. The production of mineral fertilizers is to be expanded to nearly 20 million tons in 1960, or a 6.5-fold increase compared with 1940 and a more than 2-fold increase compared with 1955.

We must organize the production of new and more effective chemicals for plant disease and pest control, and also the large-scale production of chemical weed killers, so as to sharply reduce expenditure of labour on weeding crops.

An important task of the chemical industry is to greatly expand the production of synthetic alcohol, synthetic rubber, solvents, varnishes, high-quality detergents, and other products of oil gas and natural gas. At present we are expending grain, potatoes, and edible fats for these purposes. The obtaining of synthetic products from oil gas and natural gas will, in the five-year period, greatly reduce and subsequently completely curtail the expenditure of grain and vegetable oil for industrial purposes.

Chemical industry workers must develop large-scale production of materials for the manufacture of consumer goods, such as artificial silk, footwear, and haberdashery. During the sixth five-year period, production of synthetic materials for the manufacture of artificial fibre is to be increased almost 6-fold.

We must extend the range and output of synthetic materials for the engineering, radio engineering, and aircraft industries, and expand the production of high-quality electric insulation materials and plastics which reduce the weight of machines and products and save non-ferrous metals.

The national economy still experiences an acute shortage of automobile tyres. The twofold increase in tyre production envisaged in the Draft Directives must be regarded by the chemical industry workers as a minimum.

Development of ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy and of the fuel and chemical industries requires an extensive raw material base. Our extraction industry commands vast surveyed reserves of diverse minerals. The Soviet Union leads the world in known resources of iron and manganese ore, copper, lead, bauxite, nickel, tungsten, potassium salts, and phosphates.

Large-scale geological survey resulted in the discovery of further big deposits of coal, oil, ferrous, non-ferrous and rare metals, and other minerals on the basis of which we are building big heavy industry plants.

Our geologists must be given their due. They have worked well in the last five years and have achieved quite good results. For example, in Kustanai Region, rich deposits of iron ore, non-coking coals, and bauxite have been discovered in an area which is exceptionally favourable for industrial development. To give an idea of the importance of this discovery, it will suffice to say that the Kustanai iron ore reserves are estimated by the Ministry of Geological Survey and Conservation of Mineral Resources to be greater than

the known resources of the Urals, including Mount Magnitnaya.

The Directives propose, on the basis of the Kustanai deposits, to develop an iron ore industry with an annual capacity of 10 million tons of ore, to open up a big bauxite mine and build an aluminium plant, and also to organize the large-scale mining of non-coking coals.

Big deposits of coking coal and iron ore have been found in the southern part of the Yakut Autonomous Republic and east of Lake Baikal.

Of great importance is the discovery of big deposits of natural gas in the Eastern Ukraine, in the Stavropol Territory, and near the Northern Urals.

One of the most remarkable discoveries in recent years is the discovery of rich diamond deposits in the Yakut Autonomous Republic.

The search for new deposits of oil, gas, coking coal, ferrous, non-ferrous, and rare metals, and other minerals must be continued in the various economic regions of the country, primarily in the East. This is necessary in order that the extraction industry should be more evenly distributed throughout the country, and that our enterprises, existing and in construction, should have guaranteed reserves of minerals for a long time to come.

**Engineering.** At the July Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee last year, the engineering ministries were severely, and rightly, criticized for lagging behind in the development and production of up-to-date equipment and instruments.

The development of the engineering industry, especially the manufacture of tools and machine tools, must keep ahead of other industries. Therefore, the sixth five-year plan envisages an increase of 80 per cent in the output of the engineering and metal-working industries.

Big tasks confront the engineering industry in the new five-year period. The engineering plants must be rapidly re-equipped with the latest high-efficiency machines. This applies primarily to metal-cutting lathes, forge and stamping machines, foundry equipment, and automatic and semi-automatic lines.

Output of metal-cutting lathes will be almost doubled. Not less than of the total output of machine tools will consist of the most advanced types of metal-cutting lathes. For instance, production of multi-position lathes, which machine parts with many cutting tools simultaneously, will increase nearly two and a half times, while the production of automatic and semi-automatic lines and of equipment for automatic shops and factories will increase approximately five times.

The task during the five-year period is approximately to double the production of forge and stamping equipment, and to increase the output of heavy presses at least four-fold. In place of the outmoded drop hammers we must introduce mechanical forge presses with a force of several thousand tons, which will permit the employment of advanced methods of making precision stampings and effect a substantial economy of labour and metal.

In the foundry shops, the arduous and lowproductive hand labour of moulders, founders, and cleansers must be replaced by machines. Accordingly, the output of up-to-date foundry equipment must be increased eight-fold, and a large number of specialized foundries and foundry shops built in various parts of the country.

By moderizing foundries, we shall be able to obtain precision castings that require very little machining. This will release tens of thousands of metal-cutting lathes, and save hundreds of thousands tons of metal which is now reduced to shavings.

A no less important task of the engineering industry is to develop the production of up-to-date equipment for other branches of the national economy.

The machine-builders must provide the metallurgists with highly efficient mechanized and automatized rolling mills of various descriptions, measuring up to the best world standards.

Powerful up-to-date machines must be supplied to the ore and coal-mining industries. In the last five-year period we produced drag-line excavators with a 14-cu.m. bucket. These machines can excavate 800 cu.m. of earth per hour. In the new five-year period, the machine-builders must supply the metallurgists, coal miners, and builders with still more powerful machines, that will excavate over 1,200 cu.m. of earth per hour. These excavators will need to be serviced by 40-50-ton tip-up lorries, which our automobile industry must produce in the sixth five-year period.

The machine-builders will have the difficult task of developing super-capacity equipment for steam power stations. They must design and begin production of economically-operating unit systems combining 200,000-300,000 kw turbines and boilers producing up to 900 tons of steam per hour at a pressure of 30 atmospheres and a temperature of 650° C.

In the last five-year period, our power engineers designed 105,000 kw turbines for the Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Station. They must design even more powerful turbines in the sixth five-year period. The Bratsk Hydroelectric Station will require turbines of over 200,000 kw capacity. Some idea of these machines may be given by the following comparison: only five of them will have an aggregate capacity equal to that of all the power stations in pre-revolutionary Russia, and will generate three and a half times as much electricity as was generated in tsarist Russia.

The Draft Directives provide for a considerable increase in the output of steam, hydraulic, and gas turbines, and of generators for these turbines, including generators for steam turbines of tremendous capacity — up to 300,000 kw — fitted with hydrogen cooling systems.

In designing and producing lathes, machines, and equipment, the machines-builders must pay particular attention to lowering expenditure of metal by improving designs, using economical rolled shapes, and replacing metal by plastics.

We cannot effectively cope with the highly important problem of automation if we do not have sufficient quantities of the most diverse and up-to-date instruments and radio engineering products. In the sixth five-year period, therefore, it is necessary to expand the instrument-making and radio engineering industries at a rapid rate.

In order to increase the production capacity of the instrument-making industry, 32 specialized plants will be built and research and laboratory facilities enlarged.

With a view to more efficient administration of this industry, the Ministry of the Machine- and Instrument-Making Industry has been divided into two Ministries: the Ministry of Instrument Making and Means of Automation and the Ministry of Machine-Building.

One of the most important and urgent tasks of the instrument-making industry is to satisfy the needs of science and production with sufficient quantities of rapid computation machines, which are a new means of automatizing mathematical computation and production processes.

The radio engineering industry must pay particular attention to developing high-quality semi-conductor instruments, which in many cases are effective substitutes for radio valves. Semi-conductor instruments are of much smaller size and weight than radio valves, and increase the reliability of radio apparatus, computation machines, and other appliances.

Semi-conductor instruments deserve to be taken up seriously. But the Ministry of the Radio Engineering Industry is unpardonably slow in developing their production, while the Ministry of the Non-Ferrous Metal Industry is putting out absolutely inadequate quantities of the chemically pure substances needed for this purpose.

The production of building materials was considerably expanded during the Fifth Five-Year Plan. Nevertheless, the demand of the national economy for these materials is still not being fully satisfied. There is a great shortage of cement, wall, and roofing material, and even of window glass.

As everyone now knows, in order to build quickly, cheaply, and efficiently, industrial methods must be applied on a broad scale and the use of pre-cast reinforced concrete structures greatly increased, and this requires a lot of cement.

We produced some 6 million tons of cement in 1940, and more than 22 million tons in 1955; in 1960, it is planned to raise the output to 55 million tons. For comparison's sake, it should be said that in 1955 the United States produced about 52 million tons of cement.

In the sixth five-year period, the production of pre-cast reinforced concrete structures will be increased nearly six-fold, while production of finishing material, slate, sanitary, and plumbing fixtures, and other building materials will be more than doubled.

**The timber industry.** The Soviet Union has the largest timber reserves in the world. Lumbering in our country is conducted on a big scale. For example, some 300 million cubic metres were produced and transported last year.

Nevertheless, we are experiencing a shortage of timber, primarily because it is utilized very uneconomically. In no other country is timber used so wastefully as in ours. On every one million rubles' worth of building work our builders expend 480 cubic metres of timber, whereas our friends in the People's Democracies expend considerably less.

Timber must be economized — primarily by making broader use of plain and reinforced concrete.

One of the main reasons for the irregular supply of timber to the national economy is that the principal producer

— the Ministry of the Timber Industry — systematically fails to fulfil its plan. The amount of timber supplied by the Ministry to the national economy was about 80 million cubic metres below plan in the fifth five-year period alone.

It must be pointed out that the Ministry of the Timber Industry receives and continues to receive constant assistance in developing its production base.

In the last five years, capital investment in the timber industry amounted to 12,500 million rubles. The principal lumbering processes were much more highly mechanized. However, the Ministry of the Timber Industry has done all too little to mechanize auxiliary labour-consuming processes, with the result that much of the work in the forests is done by hand.

In the sixth five-year period, the Ministry is to increase timber production by 42 per cent, chiefly in heavily forested areas, and considerably expand timber-sawing there.

One of the chief tasks of the industry is to complete the all-round mechanization of lumbering operations and to go over to year-round operation in the forests with permanent staffs of workers.

The timber industry is closely associated with the paper and wood-working industry.

In the sixth five-year period new pulp mills and cardboard factories will be built, and a number of existing pulp and paper mills will be reconstructed, with a view to substantially increasing the output of pulp and paper. Output of typographical paper and newsprint is to increase by more than 50 per cent and of cardboard by 180 per cent.

Until now it was our practice to build pulp and paper mills chiefly in forested areas, and the paper and cardboard had to be transported in quantity over long distances, to all parts of the country. In the sixth five-year period we must start building pulp mills and cardboard factories also in

unwooded areas, using big local supplies of rushes and raw material. In this way we can increase the output of paper and cardboard and do away with the need to transport these products over long distances.

The paper industry must widely develop the production of cardboard for packing purposes, so that about half the wooden packing cases may be replaced by cardboard containers in the sixth five-year period. This will give us an annual saving of about 7,000,000 cubic metres of wood.

In the sixth five-year period we must provide for broad expansion of production in all branches of the light and food industries, without exception. This will be a big new advance towards ensuring an uninterrupted supply of our trading organizations with manufactured goods and foodstuffs. We have all requisites for this.

Our rapidly developing heavy industry will supply both the existing light industry plants and those in construction with up-to-date machines, equipment, and appliances. On the other hand, the advance of all branches of agriculture will make it possible substantially to increase the supply of all kinds of agricultural raw materials to the textile, leather and foot-wear, meat and dairy, canning, and other light and food industries.

The workers of the food industry must greatly increase the output of meat and meat products, butter, cheese, milk and milk products, fish and fish products, sugar, confectionary, and canned goods of all kinds. This will entail the erection of many new factories both in urban areas and in the areas where agricultural raw materials are procured.

Important tasks confront the workers of the industries producing manufactured consumer goods. They must ensure a more than 50 per cent increase in the production of foot-wear and garments, and substantially expand the output of linens and especially high-grade woollens, the demand for which is not entirely satisfied.



Production of artificial and synthetic fibres is to be expanded on a particularly big scale. In the sixth five-year period there is to be a three-fold increase in the output of artificial fibre and a five-fold increase in synthetic fibre, at the very least.

There must be a big increase in the manufacture of such articles as clocks and watches, bicycles, motorcycles, sewing machines, radio sets, and other goods that go to meet cultural requirements and household needs.

Besides expanding production, the light industries must considerably improve the quality of their products and secure their timely output. People must be in a position to buy clothing, underlinen, footwear according to season.

All branches of the light and food industries must make much more efficient use of their productive capacities, persistently introduce new techniques, and sharply reduce wastage of raw material.

These, comrades, are the principal aims of the Sixth Five-Year Plan in the different branches of industry.

#### TECHNICAL PROGRESS IN INDUSTRY

The technical equipment of our industry was greatly expanded in the previous five-year plan periods. But now this is far from enough. Technology cannot stand still; it has to advance all the time. Only by the broad introduction of up-to-date machinery can we quickly and substantially increase labour productivity and volume of production. This lends exceptional importance to the targets for technical progress in industry outlined in the Draft Directives.

The July Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee pointed out that raising the technical level of industry to the maximum, constant striving for technical progress, is as

important a duty of Party, governmental, and economic organizations as ensuring the fulfilment of the national-economic plans.

How does technical progress in industry at the present stage express itself?

Technical progress is inseparably connected with electrification and expresses itself, primarily, in continuous perfection of machinery and equipment, adoption of the most up-to-date technological methods, comprehensive mechanization and automation, fullest and most rational utilization of raw material and power resources, and, as a result of all this, steadily increasing output of high-quality products.

But machinery and equipment are only one side of the matter. In order that machinery may be properly utilized and rapid technical progress guaranteed, it must be our constant concern to train highly qualified workers, technicians, engineers, and scientists, promote continuous scientific advancement, and perfect the organization of production.

One might cite many examples to illustrate our big achievements in the sphere of technical progress. But it is not this that should engage our attention today. We must now concentrate our efforts on removing the shortcomings in this field, and make provision for the rapid technical advancement of all branches of the economy in the sixth five-year period.

I shall begin with the present state of our machinery and equipment.

During the first and second five-year plans, our industries were equipped with what was for that time the most up-to-date machinery, which was largely imported from abroad. More than twenty years have passed since then. During the war very little was done in the way of re-equipping our industries. Since the war we have supplied them with new machines, but for all that we still have many old

turning lathes operating at a speed of 150-400 revolutions per minute, as against the 1,500-2,000 revolutions of our modern machine tools. We still do not have enough automatic or semi-automatic machines, modern boring, gear-cutting, grinding, and forge and stamping machines.

Our foundry equipment is likewise below modern standards. The foundry machines with which our engineering plants are mostly equipped have only one-third or one-quarter of the productivity of modern automatic and semi-automatic machines.

In the sixth five-year period we must broadly replace, with newer models, the metal-working and foundry equipment of our engineering factories, the technical equipment of our light and food industries, the rolling stock of our railways, and the tractors and machines on our farms.

Parallel with the instalment of up-to-date machinery, we must resolutely set to work to modernize the existing machines and raise their productivity.

The productivity of our machine tools and other machines will be greatly enhanced by fitting them with more powerful motors and with appliances that lighten work and accelerate operation.

Modernization of equipment has not attained the scope it should, however. The ministries and the plants which supply equipment are doing little to assist the factories whose equipment needs modernization, with the result that the latter do the work themselves, more or less in an amateurish way. But even so, the effect is considerable.

At the First Bearings Factory, for instance, improvements in the design of certain parts of the semi-automatic turning lathes, which are more than twenty years old, make it possible to operate the lathes at much higher speeds. As a result, their productivity has been raised 25 per cent, and spoilage has been greatly reduced.

This question of modernizing equipment is of great importance to the state, and Party and economic organizations must give it their serious attention.

A great deal have to be done in the sixth five-year period in the field of technology, the introduction of new and more advanced technical methods.

The importance of this task may be seen from the following examples. A number of our engineering works still make steel and iron castings in earth moulds, and their forgings with drop hammers, methods which are obsolete and of low productivity. They entail a large expenditure of labour and considerable subsequent machining, which results in a great deal of wastage.

A number of plants, on the other hand, have already adopted new and progressive methods of producing castings and forgings which increase labour productivity several-fold and save much metal. But the industry generally is adopting these new methods slowly.

Another example: today molten steel is poured into iron moulds, and the resulting ingots are rolled in blooming mills, and then in section or sheet mills.

But the Krasnoye Sormovo plant and the Novo-Tula steel works employ the more up-to-date method of continuous steel-pouring: they cut out the pouring into the moulds and the blooming process and obtain billets for rolling straight from the molten steel.

If the pouring of steel by this progressive method can be brought up to 12,000,000-15,000,000 tons in 1960, which is fully feasible, then, according to the calculations of the State Commission on New Techniques, the output of rolled stock can be increased by approximately 1,000,000 tons, with an economy of about 2,000 million rubles.

The additional equipment required for continuous steel-pouring will pay for itself in less than one year. Furthermore,

this will make it possible to do away with arduous hand labour in the pouring departments, curtail personnel in the melting shops, and reduce expenditure of refractories.

Another example. The enterprises of the iron and steel industry produce the bulk of their tin plate by the old-fashioned, non-mechanized method under which about 40 man-hours are required for the hot rolling, tearing, and sorting of one ton of tin plate, and 20 kilogrammes of tin for the hot tinning of one ton of plate. Yet the improved technology of cold rolling and electrolytic tinning, which has been mastered at the Zaporozhstal works, reduces labour expenditure 25 to 40-fold and expenditure of tin 2.5-fold.

In the sixth five-year period we must broadly introduce electrical and chemical techniques, and extend the use of radioactive radiation in industry, notably for the control of quality of materials, for the regulation of production processes.

Progressive technological methods considerably raise labour productivity, lower the cost of production, and improve the quality of the product. Every new advance in technology must be taken up more resolutely and without delay.

One of the important trends in technical progress is the mechanization of arduous and labour-consuming processes.

This is not the first time the Party and the Government have drawn attention to the necessity of mechanizing production processes to the utmost. Much has been done in this direction. But the level of mechanization is insufficient, and the proportion of hand labour is very high.

The coal industry has been spoken about here. In the post-war years it has indeed received a large number of up-to-date machines. But there are still many shortcomings in the way these machines are being utilized. The most serious of them is that comprehensive mechanization is being introduced very slowly. The technological chain thus includes

some unmechanized labour-consuming processes. This, among other reasons, is why labour productivity is still low and cost of production high in the coal industry, despite the large number of coal cutting machines, combines, and other equipment it has at its disposal.

Nor is the situation as regards integrated mechanization any better in the transport, building, and other industries.

It should be noted that the delays in introducing integrated mechanization are due chiefly to the fact that the necessary batteries of machines covering the main and auxiliary technological processes have not yet been developed for a number of our industries. During the sixth five-year period our engineering industry must get down in earnest to carrying out this important task.

The Draft Directives emphasize the necessity of substantially increasing mechanization, of introducing integrated mechanization of the main and auxiliary processes in all industries on a large scale. They pay particular attention to the comprehensive mechanization of handling operations, which now absorb an inordinate number of workers.

The next and higher stage after mechanization, in the process of technical development, is automation.

The essence of automation is that the production process is carried out with a minimum expenditure of physical labour; the worker is freed from heavy labour and his duties are chiefly regulation. Thanks to automation one worker, or a few workers, can tend a large number of machines. Automation changes the nature of the worker's labour, and the more extensively it is introduced the more will his labour approximate that of the technician and the engineer.

Large-scale automation opens up prospects for an unprecedented increase in labour productivity, and, under socialism, makes for a rise in the cultural and technical standards of the working people. In addition, it leads to better quality and lower cost of production; furthermore, it brings greater reliability and continuity in production.

The control of operations in atomic installations, and also in a number of branches of the chemical and other industries where the work cannot be regulated directly by the personnel, is possible only with the help of automation.

The results of automation may be seen on the example of the Dnieper Hydroelectric Station, whose nine hydroturbines with an aggregate capacity of 650,000 kilowatts, and a number of other machines, are serviced by shifts of only six operatives. At the Orjonikidze cascade in Uzbekistan, two or three operatives control four hydroelectric stations from a single panel.

The economic effect of automation in engineering mills is high. Our up-to-date automatic production lines make it possible to reduce the number of workers by approximately 5 to 10-fold and to curtail working time in processing to the same extent. Automation must be widely employed in all industries. This task confronts the heavy, light, and food industries alike.

Automatic computing machines which can themselves determine the most advantageous regimen of production processes and maintain it, and also establish and control quality assignments, must play a particularly important role in carrying out automation.

The development of automation is thus of great importance to our country. The ministries and departments are not yet paying proper attention to it, however.

The Draft Directives set the task of introducing automation in industry on a large scale, of proceeding more rapidly from the automation of machines and operations to the automation of factory departments and technological processes, and the construction of fully automatized plants, which will make for an incalculable rise in labour productivity.

The ministries and the State Commission on New Techniques must take more decisive measures to introduce automation in all branches of the national economy.

In addition to replacing old equipment, perfecting technological processes and introducing mechanization and automation, we must improve the quality of new machines, equipment, materials, and other products and bring them into conformity with the latest scientific and technical standards, while obsolete types of machinery, equipment and materials must be withdrawn from production without delay and replaced by more up-to-date models and materials.

It should be said that an anti-scientific theory to the effect that there is no moral depreciation of machinery under socialism is current among a section of our economists. The advocates of this harmful theory, who have even made their way into the pages of the "Big Soviet Encyclopaedia," claim that the phenomenon of "moral depreciation" of machines is inherent only in the capitalist economy, and that in the socialist economy "technical development does not give rise to 'moral depreciation,' and the latter is not taken into account in the depreciation of the basic funds." (BSE, Vol. 2, p. 291.) (Animation.)

It is not difficult to see that this "theory" serves as a justification of inertness and conservatism. It sets out to demonstrate that it is advantageous for socialist society to employ outmoded equipment which does not measure up to the high technical level attained at the leading enterprises in our country. But who does not know that to lag in the introduction of new techniques means using social labour wastefully, means halting the rise of labour productivity.

Technical progress leads to an economy of social labour, making it possible to produce more goods with a smaller expenditure of labour. But instead of working on the problem of the economic effect yielded by new techniques, which ensure the victory of socialism in its competition with capitalism, some of our would-be economists turn the use of outmoded machines into a law of the development of socialist economy. It will not be superfluous to remind these "economists" of Lenin's wise words: "...the economist must always look ahead, in the direction of technical progress, or else he

"will prove to be backward, for he who does not want to look ahead turns his back to history; there is no middle path here, nor can there be." (Works, Vol. 5, p. 125).

Technical progress is in a very large degree dependent on science.

The necessity of accelerating technical progress calls for the broadest development of research, major scientific discoveries, and the generalization of advanced production experience. Our achievements in this field have been quite considerable. For all that, science is now faced with new and very big tasks.

While duly appreciating the invaluable contribution made by our scientists to our economic and cultural advancement, it is important that defects in the way scientific work is organized and conducted should be pointed out.

We cannot reconcile ourselves, for example, to the fact that some of our research institutions and scientists have been working fruitlessly for many years. A number of research institutes and scientific workers have little connection with industry. A spirit of smug complacency and self-satisfaction has taken root in some scientific institutions. It would be a good thing if these institutions were swept by the fresh breeze of criticism and self-criticism, and if they went in more for creative discussion of scientific problems. This is the only way to eliminate the shortcomings which retard the development of science and, in particular, to put an end to the misguided tendency of certain scientists to act as the sole arbiters in their particular branches of science.

In order to accelerate technical progress, we must increase the number of scientific workers in such industries as machine-building, instrument-making, and electrical engineering.

Our methods of training scientific workers must be improved. The time has come to introduce serious correctives in the system of training scientific personnel through gra-

duate studies, to raise the standard of requirements for academic degrees and titles, in a word, to place this important matter on a proper basis.

Many scientific organizations are legitimately urging that broader powers be given to the directors of scientific-research institutions, who are unable, in view of the incorrect methods now current, to decide elementary questions relating to the rational utilization of scientists and the financing of research.

At the July Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee, we decided the question of broadening the powers of the directors of industrial enterprises. The Council of Ministers must take a similar decision with respect to the directors of scientific-research institutions.

With a view to securing capable scientists for research work, and to relieving research institutions of people who produce nothing useful for years on end, we must introduce the practice of periodical appointment, on a competitive basis, to scientific posts in all research institutes.

In order to raise science to a higher level and widen the scope of research work, we must enlist new scientific forces, and scale new summits of science on a much broader front. How is this to be done?

If we confine our effort solely to enlarging existing research institutes or establishing new ones, this will require a great deal of time — and we cannot wait. We must therefore more broadly enlist our universities and colleges and the experimental designing bureaus of the industrial ministries in research work. What is needed is to reinforce the laboratory facilities of the universities and colleges, of the experimental designing bureaus and of the various industries, and utilize them more extensively for research work. By these means we can rapidly widen the front of research work, and at the same time substantially improve the qualifications of our scientific personnel.

In scientific work, it is of great importance to have broad and systematic information on what is being done in the given and allied branches of knowledge. Science cannot develop without broad exchange of opinion. But in many cases this is handicapped by the fact that the data is unnecessarily regarded as secret. Unreasonable secrecy leads to parallelism in research work; sometimes it offers unconscious workers protection against criticism. (Applause.) Of course, I am not suggesting that publicity should be given to information which really ought to be kept secret.

Exchange of methods, opinions, and information among our scientific institutions must be intelligently organized; the connections of our research institutes with one another, and with research institutions and leading scientists abroad, must be extended. More foreign technical literature must be acquired and published in the U.S.S.R., the technical information services of the ministries, research institutes, and industrial plants must be improved, the pooling of advanced methods and achievements must be properly organized.

The system of scientific institutions as it has developed in our country — comprising about 3,000 institutes of the Academies and in various branches of the national economy, research laboratories, and other scientific institutions — has never been examined as a whole and is probably very far from being the most rational, economical, and productive system. In the report of the Central Committee, Comrade Khrushchov quite rightly spoke of the excessive and unjustified concentration of research institutes and higher educational establishments in the centre of the country, especially Moscow. In addition to what has been said, the following characteristic facts may be adduced.

More than a third of the research institutes of the ministries and departments, and two-thirds of the scientific institutions of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Science are located in Moscow, Leningrad and the Moscow and Leningrad regions. Over 60 per cent of the scientific workers of the ministries and departments, and 85 per cent of the scientific

workers of the Academy of Science, are concentrated in these institutions.

Two-thirds of the research institutes of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Non-Ferrous Metal Industry are located in Moscow and Leningrad. We have about the same situation in the ministries of the chemical, timber, and paper and wood-working industries.

In Leningrad, for instance, we have the Refractories Research Institute of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Iron and Steel Industry. In Moscow and its environs we have the Trapping Industry Research Institute of the Central Union of Consumers' Co-operatives, the Horse-Breeding Research Institute of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Fur and Antler Animal Research Laboratory of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of State Farms (animation, laughter), and a large number of similar research institutes connected with industries and pursuits which are not carried on in the vicinity of Moscow or Leningrad. The same may be said of a number of higher educational establishments.

The ministries, the State Planning Commission, the State Commission on New Techniques, and the U.S.S.R. Academy of Science must examine and make decisions for the improvement of the organization of research work both in the institutes of the Academy of Science and in the higher educational establishments and research institutes of the industrial ministries. They must, in particular, submit their views as to the most rational territorial location of research institutes and higher educational establishments, with a view to bringing them closer to the industries with which they are allied.

We have most favourable conditions in our country for the promotion of science. We have a large army of highly qualified researchers who are desirous of assisting the development of the national economy, of actively participating in the building of a communist society. All that is needed is to organize this tremendous force skilfully and pro-

perly, and to render our scientific personnel everyday assistance.

The carrying out of the broad programme of technical progress in industry outlined in the Draft Directives will largely depend on the extent of industrial specialization and co-operation.

Modern high efficiency machinery can be utilized most effectively only when a uniform type of product is turned out in large quantities, by the mass production method. This purpose is served by specialization and co-operation.

A certain progress has been made in specialization in our industry during the previous five-year plans. But there are many shortcomings in this field. The Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee held last July subjected these shortcomings to detailed criticism, and outlined comprehensive measures for extending specialization and co-operation in industry.

After the Plenary Meeting, the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. and the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. carried out a number of practical measures for specializing the ministries on more clear-cut lines and concentrating within their enterprises the production of uniform items. This applies to diesel engines, instruments, and certain other products. But this is not enough.

The heads of certain ministries and the directors of many plants are afraid of specialization and broad-scale co-operation, because they involve a change in the established forms of production organization.

There are also some who would like to put off specialization to the future, to have it applied to the new specialized plants that will be built, while the existing plants go on operating exactly as before.

We cannot allow such a situation to continue. We must vigorously pursue a policy of large-scale specialization and

co-operation in industry, rationally organize production contacts between enterprises, and strictly observe state discipline in carrying out the programme of co-operative deliveries.

The Draft Directives envisage broad measures of industrial specialization. The engineering industry is the first that needs to be put in order. To this day the production of one and the same type of machine is handled by different ministries and departments.

The plants of many ministries and departments manufacture highly important items which are entirely outside their line of production. The Ministry of Agriculture, for instance, turns out about 10 per cent of all the metal-cutting machines, and 24 per cent of all the forge and stamping machines produced in the country. The machines made by the plants of this ministry are often technically obsolete and their cost of production is high, since they are put out in small batches, and the technological methods are inefficient.

Large quantities of castings, forgings, metal articles, tools, and other items used on a large scale are produced by many plants themselves, which is very costly and does not ensure high quality of the product. This is because there are no specialized foundries and forge and stamping machine factories, and because the metal article and tool-making industries are insufficiently developed, as is also the specialized production of electrodes, fixtures, and dies.

Some industrial managers consider that the sole purpose of specialization is to reduce the assortment of products. That is not true. As technology advances, the number of types and sizes of product grows more rapidly than the number of new plants. The aim must be to have every plant producing technically uniform products, to standardize parts and units to the maximum, and to organize their mass production at specialized plants.

We find references to the progressive role of specialized production in the works of Lenin. He wrote: "To increase the productivity of human labour in, for instance, the manu-

facture of some part of product, the manufacture of that part must be specialized, must become a special operation entailing mass production and, therefore, permitting (and calling for) the employment of machines, etc." (Works, Vol. 1, p. 84.)

The Draft Directives provide for the establishment, in various economic areas of the country, of specialized plants and departments for the production of castings, forgings, and stampings, standard tools, spare parts, wooden and plastic details, bolts and nuts, and other items. It is also proposed to build specialized plants for the production of automatic transfer machines and mechanization equipment.

The various branches of industry must be rationally distributed among the ministries, and plants producing the same type of product must be concentrated in one and the same ministry, this applying in the first place to plants manufacturing metal-cutting machines, forge and stamping equipment, and turbines.

The Central Committee considers that a long-term plan should be drawn up for the furtherance of industrial specialization and co-operation in the various economic areas of the country and in the big industrial centres. The Party, governmental, and economic organizations of the Union Republics, territories, and regions must take an active part in the compilation of this plan.

The programme of new advances in industry calls for much work in ascertaining the latent reserves in all industrial enterprises and exploiting them to the utmost.

In certain branches of industry production capacity is by no means being used to the full. Many plants are bringing their full designed capacity into operation extremely slowly, their equipment being used inefficiently and often being allowed to stand idle.

The industrial ministries and factory managers are not taking the necessary measures to ensure rhythmic operation,

to cut out loss of working time, or to utilize their auxiliary labour force effectively. These shortcomings must be decisively eliminated.

By installing up-to-date machinery, eliminating "bottlenecks," improving production organization and broadly pooling the methods of foremost plants and production innovators, we shall open up new possibilities for increasing the output of existing plants in the current five-year period.

The State Planning Commission estimates that it is possible, through better organization of production and more efficient utilization of producing facilities, to obtain in 1960, at a minimum, an additional 7,000,000 tons of pig iron, 11,000,000 tons of steel, 70,000,000 tons of coal, some 100,000 tractors, over 10,000,000 tons of cement, 42,000,000 pairs of leather shoes, and large quantities of other items of national economic importance.

In order to secure this additional quantity of product at new plants, we should have to build more than 10 blast furnaces and 35 openhearth furnaces, sink 200 coal pits and erect 2 tractor works, 17 cement works and 8 shoe factories. This construction work would necessitate an expenditure of many thousands of millions of rubles.

Comrades, the working people of our country are directly interested in continuous technical progress, for it is a sure means of lightening labour and raising its productivity in the interest of all society.

Technical progress is not matter only for the scientists, engineers, technicians, and the staffs of research institutes and designing bureaus. No, it is the task of all of us: Party, governmental, and economic organizations, scientists, engineers, worker-innovators, and inventors. We must all put our shoulders to the wheel.

The Central Committee of the Party and the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. consider that we must mobilize all



our forces for the important task of furthering technical progress.

The socialist economic system and modern scientific achievements open before us boundless potentialities for technical development. All Soviet people, headed by our great Party, must exploit these potentialities to the full and win the leading position in the sphere of technical progress. This we can do, and must do. (Prolonged applause.)

## AGRICULTURE

One of the chief objectives in the sixth five-year period is to ensure a steep rise in agricultural output.

In the report of the Central Committee, Comrade Khrushchov thoroughly analyzed the situation in agriculture, and gave a detailed outline of the tasks set by our Party in this sphere.

The report gave a circumstantial account of the measures adopted by the Central Committee to eliminate the errors and faults in the direction of the collective farms, machine and tractor stations, and state farms, also of the measures for vigorous progress in our socialist agriculture. The programme drawn up by the Party for a steep rise in agricultural output is being adhered to unswervingly.

In the sixth five-year period, gross agricultural output is to be increased by approximately 70 per cent, that is, the rate of increase will be much faster than in the fifth five-year period. The targets for the more important branches of agriculture are as follows.

The gross grain harvest is to be raised to 11,000 million poods in 1960. It is planned to enlarge the maize crop area to at least 28 million hectares in 1960, and to organize the

large-scale production of hybrid maize seed, as a means of substantially increasing the per-hectare yield.

A harvest of 11,000 million poods of grain will enable us to satisfy the growing demand for breadstuffs, to increase government reserves, create the necessary stocks in the collective farms, expand exports to friendly countries, and set aside sufficient grain for cattle feed.

Big targets are set for the industrial crops: cotton, flax, and sugar beet. Flax production is to be increased by more than one-third, and cotton production by more than one-half.

Particular attention must be paid to expanding the production of sugar beet. Per-hectare yield must be raised considerably, and the crop area enlarged in the main sugar beet regions and also in other regions where conditions are favourable for this crop.

The Central Committee of the Party and the Government recently passed an important decision designed to promote a larger output of potatoes and other vegetables. By this decision, the procurement prices for potatoes have been nearly trebled, on the average, and the wholesale purchasing prices raised 70 per cent. The procurement and wholesale purchasing prices of vegetables have been increased 70 per cent on the average. Other measures are provided to make it profitable for the collective and state farms to expand the production of potatoes and other vegetables.

With a view to improving the supply of potatoes and other vegetables and whole milk to the urban population, it is intended to broaden the existing dairy and vegetable zones around big cities and industrial centres, and to establish new ones.

In the sphere of animal husbandry sharp output increases are planned, so as to satisfy the demand for meat, milk, and other animal products.

Meat production is to be doubled, primarily by expanding pig-breeding. The collective and state farms must organize the breeding and fattening of pigs on a large scale. In addition, the available possibilities for increasing the production of beef and mutton should be broadly utilized.

The production of milk is to be nearly doubled, primarily by substantially raising the yield per cow and enlarging the cow population.

In the past two years, collective farms in the Voronezh, Ternopol, Chelyabinsk, Kursk, and other regions have raised milk yield per cow by 600-900 kilogrammes, which shows what big reserves the collective farms possess for rapidly increasing milk production, if they set about it with a will.

The production of wool is to be increased by more than 80 per cent by further enlarging the flocks yielding fine and semi-fine wool in the old sheep-breeding areas of the Russian Federation and the Ukraine, also in Eastern Siberia, Central Asia, and the Transcaucasus.

The fundamental condition for the rapid progress of animal husbandry is an expansion of fodder production. The aim is to ensure supplies for all types of livestock and poultry and also to supply feed for the personally owned livestock of the collective farmers. It is very important to create emergency stocks of fodder in the collective farms and state farms.

The most decisive factor in creating a stable supply of fodder is maize. By sharply increasing its production, we shall be in a better position to supply our livestock with concentrated feed, silage, and green fodder. In the areas where perennial and annual grasses produce good yields, their cultivation must be expanded.

The Draft Directives envisage a further big increase in the output of produce by the state farms. In 1960, they are to deliver to the state 915 million poods of grain, 1,500,000 tons of meat, 6,800,000 tons of milk, and about 80,000 tons of wool.

All state farms must put their lands to the most rational use, sharply cut material and labour expenditure in production, and become highly profitable establishments.

In the sixth five-year period agriculture will be supplied with a large variety of more up-to-date machines in ever-increasing quantity.

It is planned to supply agriculture with approximately 1,650,000 tractors (in terms of 15 h. p. units), including 680,000 row-crop tractors; with 560,000 grain combines, 250,000 maize combines and silage combines, and many other machines.

The question of providing agriculture with machines for large-scale two-stage harvesting, an extremely important factor in combating grain losses during harvesting, deserves special attention.

The Draft Directives provide that during the five-year period agriculture shall be supplied with 180,000 tractor-drawn windrowers and 400,000 combine pickups, but evidently this number is not enough.

The Government discussed the question the other day, and it instructed the State Planning Commission, the State Economic Commission, and the Ministries of Agriculture, State Farms, and Tractor and Agricultural Machine-Building to make a further painstaking study of the matter, to ascertain more fully how many two-stage grain harvesting machines are required.

This is a very important and forward-looking task. Everything necessary must be done to carry it out.

The large supplies of various farm machines which have been planned will be a great help to agriculture from our industry. As we know, it was in 1929 that we began supplying agriculture with tractors in relatively large quantities. Under the first, second, third, and fourth five-year plans we supplied 1,375,000 tractors. Now, in the sixth five-year period alone, the Government plans to supply agriculture with

275,000 more tractors than in the first four five-year plans taken together.

It was in 1931 that our industry began supplying agriculture with grain combines, and since then, down to 1955 inclusively, it delivered 505,000 units. Now, in the sixth five-year period alone, 55,000 more grain combines will be supplied than in all the previous 25 years. (Applause.)

But quantity is not the only thing. We shall introduce on our farms the most economically-operating diesel tractors, tractors with pneumatic tyres, combines of the latest design, mounted implements operated directly by the tractor driver, and large quantities of up-to-date machines for the preparation of fodders, for mechanizing labour-consuming processes in animal husbandry, etc.

All this will raise agriculture to a new and higher technical level, and will make it possible to improve the efficiency of all branches of agriculture. ♪

When speaking of perfecting the technical equipment of agriculture, we must include such an important question as the application of electricity for the mechanization of many types of work, especially in animal husbandry. It must be admitted that we have not done enough in rural electrification.

No small part of the blame for this lies with the Ministry of Agriculture, which has not raised these questions persistently. What is more, funds assigned for the development of rural electrification were often used for other purposes.

Electrification of agriculture must be carried out both by linking collective and state farms to state power stations, and by the construction of local power plants with the participation of collective farms.

The Draft Directives provide that the number of collective farms with permanent power supply is to be doubled, and the electrification of the state farms and machine and tractor stations completed. Industry will therefore have to

expand the production of electric driven farm machines that are economical and reliable in operation.

One of the most important tasks of agriculture in the sixth five-year period is to increase the per-hectare yield of all crops. This will largely depend on the application of mineral fertilizers. Their supply is to be not less than doubled. The industrial production of peat and time for these purposes should be organized on a big scale.

The agricultural targets call for further improvement in the work of the machine and tractor stations and for the enhancement of their role in collective farming, also for strengthening the collective farms organizationally and economically, and raising the labour productivity of the collective farmers.

The Central Committee of the Party and the Government have carried out a number of measures for improving the work of the machine and tractor stations and enhancing their role in the development of collective-farm production.

Recently the Central Committee and the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers passed a decision laying on the machine and tractor stations full responsibility for procurements in the collective farms.

The gradual transfer of the machine and tractor stations to a cost-accounting basis, which will increase the sense of responsibility of their personnel for the work they carry out in the collective farms, as well as the stations' material interest in the results of collective-farm production, will be an important factor in further improving the work of the machine and tractor stations.

Comrades, in order to ensure a steep rise in agricultural output, the experience of the foremost collective farms, machine and tractor stations, and state farms must be drawn upon more broadly and comprehensively. They give practical lessons in how to achieve vigorous progress in agriculture.

The broad masses of the collective farmers, the MTS and state farm workers, and other agricultural specialists look upon the aim set by the Party of bringing about a steep rise in agricultural output as their own vital cause, and are seeking ways and means of fulfilling the targets of the new five-year plan ahead of schedule.

In this respect, every encouragement should be given to the valuable initiative of the collective farmers and other agriculturists in the Voronezh Region. Having computed their resources and potentialities, they have undertaken to double meat production in one year, and milk production in eighteen months.

The patriotic initiative of the Voronezh people is meeting with hearty support everywhere. In their speeches here Comrades Kirichenko, Patolichev, Brezhnev, Kapitonov, Suslov, Ignatyev, and other delegates assured the Congress that the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Kazakhstan, the Bashkir Autonomous Republic, Krasnodar Territory, and the Moscow and other regions will be able to fulfil the agricultural production targets of the Sixth Five-Year Plan much earlier than provided for by the Draft Directives.

Our people will receive with great satisfaction these assurances made from the lofty platform of the Twentieth Party Congress. It remains to wish all the republics, territories, and regions success in carrying out their pledges. (Applause.)

There can be no doubt that, with the guidance and active assistance of the Party and governmental bodies, our farmers, developing socialist emulation, will successfully achieve, and exceed, the Sixth Five-Year plan targets.

## TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

The powerful expansion of the national economy in the sixth five-year period will result in a substantial increase in goods traffic.

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The principal role in freight haulage will be played, as hitherto, by the railways. The increase in rail-borne freight alone will amount to over 400,000 million ton-kilometres, which is roughly equivalent to the total freight carried by our railways in 1940.

In order to cope with this large volume of freight, the carrying capacity of the railways will have to be sharply expanded. Hence, the cardinal task in the field of rail transport is to further improve its technical equipment.

The chief trend of technical progress in rail transport is conversion to electric and diesel traction, broad introduction of automatic and centralized control of traffic, and improvement of the permanent way.

Under a 15-year general programme adopted by the Central Committee of the Party for the electrification of the railways, it is intended to convert to electric traction the major freight-carrying lines, mountain lines, main lines with heavy passenger traffic, and the suburban lines of big industrial centres.

The first stage of this programme for the technical re-equipment of the railways is to be completed in the sixth five-year period.

It is planned to electrify 8,100 kilometres of railway lines, or 3.6 times the length electrified in the fifth five-year period. The electrification of the Moscow — Kuibyshev — Chelyabinsk — Omsk — Novosibirsk — Irkutsk line, an arterial railway of national importance, is to be completed. The Moscow — Kharkov — Donbas and other railways are also to be converted to electric traction.

Diesel traction is to be introduced on a big scale. The length of railways using diesel locomotives is to be increased from 7,000 to 25,000 kilometres during the five years.

Technical reconstruction of the traction service should make it possible, already in 1960, to haul 40 to 45 per cent

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of the total freight by electric and diesel locomotives, as against 14 per cent in 1955.

One of the important things the railways have to do is to improve their permanent way. The Draft Directives provide for the laying of 65,000 kilometres of new rails on operating lines, including 58,000 kilometres of heavy rails, also for the broad introduction of reinforced concrete sleepers. This means that heavier rails will be laid on nearly half the length of the principal railways, which will greatly increase their carrying capacity, reduce labour expenditure on maintenance and repair, and sharply reduce operation costs.

It is planned to supply the railways with not less than 2,000 electric locomotives, 2,250 two-section diesel locomotives, 255,000 freight cars, and 18,600 passenger cars.

The Draft Directives provide for the further expansion of the railway network. It is proposed to lay and put into operation 6,500 kilometres of new line, or approximately twice the length laid in the fifth five-year period. The following important lines are to be put into operation:

Magnitogorsk — Sterlitamak — Abduino, which provides a direct outlet from the South Siberian trunkline to the European part of the country, bypassing the Chelyabinsk — Ufa line, on which traffic is very heavy;

Stalinsk — Abakan, an important section of the South Siberian trunkline, designed to carry ore to the Kuznetsk Iron and Steel Works and to bring coal from the Tom-Usinsk deposits;

Barnaul — Omsk, a new outlet from the Kuzbas to the Urals, bypassing the overloaded Novosibirsk — Omsk line;

Guryev — Astrakhan, a line connecting the Orenburg and Orjonikidze railways, and cutting the freight route from the Urals to the Caucasus by 500 kilometres.

It is also planned to build a railway from Alma Ata to the U.S.S.R. border, so as to provide a new connection with the western areas of China by the shortest route. This will be the third railway connecting our country with the People's Republic of China.

In addition to the building of new railways, second tracks will be laid with an approximate length of 6,600 kilometres, or 40 per cent more than in the fifth five-year period.

**Sea transport.** The volume of sea-borne freight is to be more than doubled in the five-year period. Development of trade with the People's Republic of China, the People's Democracies, the Republic of India, the Union of Burma, and other countries will result in a large volume of export and import goods being carried in Soviet ships. There will be a big increase in freight carriage between our Black Sea, Far Eastern, and other basins, and via the Northern Sea Route.

The achievements of our scientists in the field of atomic energy put in the hands of our seamen and arcticians new means for subduing the stern Arctic. In the sixth five-year period we shall build a powerful atomic icebreaker, which will make it possible to lengthen the navigation season in the Arctic and enable our ships to negotiate heavy ice.

New and up-to-date ships will be supplied to our merchant marine in large numbers. It will receive in the five years freight ships to a total of 1,600,000 tons, or 80 per cent more than in the fifth five-year period. We shall build new big motorships, tankers, timber-carriers, and other vessels. We must therefore pay more attention to developing our shipbuilding industry.

The Draft Directives provide for improving the technical facilities of seaports and increasing their handling capacity.

**River transport.** It is planned to increase the volume of river-borne freight by 80 per cent in the five years. Our river transport workers must considerably increase the car-

riage of grain, timber, oil, coal, and other mass goods. One of their important tasks is to provide adequate transport facilities on the new deep-water routes created by the building of hydroelectric stations on the Volga, Kama, Dnieper, and other rivers.

In the sixth five-year period, the Ministry of Inland Water Transport must bring its port and wharf facilities up to proper standard, and in the first place develop the ports and wharves on the Volga, the Kama, and the Siberian rivers.

The Ministry of Inland Water Transport will receive self-propelled freight vessels, tugs, and passenger ships to a total of 900,000 h.p., and towed vessels with a total carrying capacity of more than 2,000,000 tons. Seeing that our country has 500,000 kilometres of riverways suitable for navigation or timber-floating, river transport must be widely extended and be the cheapest form of transport.

Road transport is to develop further; during the five-year period road-borne freight traffic is to increase approximately 100 per cent, and passenger carriage more than 200 per cent.

In 1960, the automobile industry is to turn out 650,000 motor trucks, passenger cars, and motorbuses. The output of truck and tractor trailers is to increase several times over. It is proposed to replace older models of automobiles, motorbuses, and engines by more efficient models.

It is planned to expand the construction and reconstruction of hard-surface motor roads. We must build more cement concrete roads which are more durable than asphalt concrete roads.

The targets for air transport are to increase freight carriage 100 per cent and passenger carriage approximately 280 per cent, to provide the airlines with larger and faster up-to-date passenger planes.

**Communications.** The Draft Directives provide for a considerable expansion and reconstruction of communication facilities on the basis of the latest technical achievements.

During the five years we plan to build, for example, at least 10,000 kilometres of radio-relay communication lines, which permit as many as 1,200 telephone conversations in each direction simultaneously, also long-distance telecasting.

The increase in the capacity of automatic telephone stations in the sixth five-year period is to be approximately double that of the previous five years. It is also planned to enlarge the number of post offices and expand telephone and radio-relay facilities in the rural areas.

## CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

The following data on capital investment under our previous five-year plans (in the prices of July 1, 1955) will enable you to judge the scale of capital construction under the present plan.

State capital investments for the First Five-Year Plan amounted to 58,000 million rubles; the figure for the Second was 132,500 million, 131,000 million for the three and a half years of the Third, 311,000 million for the Fourth, and 594,000 million for the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

The present, Sixth Five-Year Plan provides for 990,000 million rubles of capital investment. (Applause.)

It will be seen from these figures that the present volume of capital investment exceeds that of the fourth and fifth five-year programmes taken together.

Out of these 990,000 million rubles for capital investments in the entire national economy, over 600,000 million will be directed to industry; this is 70 per cent more than in the fifth five-year period.

The bulk of these capital investments will be used for the construction of new capacities in power, chemicals, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, oil and coal, building materials, and timber. Investments in these industries will exceed 400,000 million rubles.

The light and food industries will get 75 per cent more investments than under the preceding five-year plan, and transport and communications over 70 per cent more.

Investments in agriculture will be upwards of 120,000 million rubles, or nearly double the Fifth Five-Year Plan figure. In addition the collective farms will invest approximately 100,000 million rubles out of their own resources.

There are to be considerably larger capital allocations for the construction of houses and public utilities, schools, hospitals, child institutions, and cinema theatres. All in all, over 200,000 million rubles are to be spent under this head, as against 120,000 million in the fifth five-year period.

Large allocations are being made for new, higher-efficiency equipment. Though capital investment generally is being increased 67 per cent, appropriations for new machinery and equipment will increase 80 per cent.

In recent years the building industry has been put on a firm technical basis and provided with new-type machinery and equipment. The industry has acquired more skilled workers, engineers, and technicians. At present, over 80 per cent of all construction work is contracted out to special building organizations.

The Sixth Five-Year Plan envisages an immense industrial construction programme. For one thing, considerably more power capacity is to be brought into operation than in all the preceding five-year plan periods combined. In coal, the plan calls for the commissioning of new pits and open-cast mines of an aggregate capacity of 240 million tons, which is substantially more than the aggregate figure for the fourth and fifth five-year plans.

Very big targets have been set in introducing new capacities. It should be observed, in this connection, that many ministries and building organizations were behind their commissioning schedules in the fifth five-year period. That must be stopped, and in the current five-year period it must become a law for each ministry, central administration and enterprise to bring new capacities into operation strictly according to schedule. To do that, the vast material and financial resources directed to capital construction must be used to much better effect.

In the last five-year period, the building industry failed to meet its cost-reduction assignments. Many building organizations have been working at a loss year after year and making unproductive expenditures.

Our aim in this sixth five-year period is to cut building costs at least 7 per cent by improving organization, raising labour productivity and reducing overhead charges and thus save some 30,000 million rubles.

Some of our building experts recently visited the United States, Britain, France, Italy, Sweden, and other countries, where they saw many new and interesting things. Our builders should utilize the best experience of other countries.

The Party Central Committee and the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers devote much attention to the building industry. They have adopted a series of decisions outlining a comprehensive programme for improving construction work.

They have also taken important organizational measures. Five new ministries have been set up: Ministry of Electric Power Station Construction, Ministry of Oil Industry Construction, Ministry of Coal Industry Construction, Ministry of Transport Construction and Ministry of Town and Village Construction. The Ministry of Construction and the Ministry of Construction of Metallurgical and Chemical Works have been re-organized into Union-Republican Ministries.

Building organizations in Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev have been amalgamated into larger, territorial units: Glavmosstroï, Glavleningradstroï and Glavkievstroï.

Amalgamation has led to a substantial reduction in administrative and office personnel and has made for wider use of industrialized construction techniques. Prior to amalgamation, the building organizations of Moscow, Leningrad, and Kiev systematically fell short of their annual programmes; now they are fulfilling them well. They overfulfilled last year's assignments for increased labour productivity and reduced construction costs by 70 million rubles as compared with the estimates.

Similar amalgamations in Rostov-on-Don, Komsomolsk-on-Amur and other cities have likewise produced good results.

Despite the obvious advantages of larger building organizations, amalgamation is proceeding slowly. There is still a multiplicity of small building organizations, duplicating each other and operating at a loss, under various ministries and departments. In Sverdlovsk, for instance, there are 74 building organizations, and 84 in Novosibirsk.

That larger building organizations are desirable is clear. Why, then, is amalgamation making such slow progress?

A serious handicap is the mistaken, and purely departmental, attitude of many ministries and departments, whose approach to the whole problem is that of the narrow-minded private businessman. Nor, I should say, is the Committee on Construction showing the required degree of persistence in this question of combining building organizations into larger units.

We must strike out against these retrograde tendencies, and against the bureaucrats who are hampering such an important national undertaking.

The cardinal tasks in capital construction are drastically to cut building time, prevent the squandering of allocations on a host of projects, combat extravagance in designing and building, continue to industrialize building operations through

wide use of ferro-concrete parts of factory or yards manufacture, and introduce integrated mechanization to the maximum.

The technical facilities of building organizations should be increased, notably in the eastern areas; district enterprises for the manufacture of building materials and structural elements should be organized; more vigorous efforts made to amalgamate building organizations, improve the general direction of building operations, and ensure stricter observance of state discipline.

The quality of building must be bettered, particularly in housing and municipal and cultural projects; building costs must be cut and building organizations made to pay their way; all available machinery must be utilized to the full, and the supply of materials and technical equipment improved. The responsibility of designing, research, and construction organizations for introducing the achievements of science and technology must be increased.

Comrades, I have set forth the principal tasks of the Sixth Five-Year Plan for industry, agriculture, transport communications, and capital construction.

They are on a scale unprecedented, and their accomplishment will bring our entire national economy a long way forward, increase our material, food, and financial resources and further strengthen the economic might of our great homeland.



### III

#### HIGHER LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY AND BETTER MANAGEMENT

The Party's policy of accelerated technical progress should find expression in a further rise in labour productivity, for it is only on this basis that the continued and rapid expansion of socialist production can be ensured.

Our people are vitally interested in increasing the productivity of their labour, which constitutes a firm foundation for higher real wages and salaries, higher incomes for collective farmers, and better living standards for all.

Since the war, labour productivity in industry has increased nearly 2.3-fold, and 2-fold in construction and on the railways. However, the productivity objectives outlined in the Nineteenth Party Congress Directives for the Fifth Five-Year Plan have not been fully attained. In industry, productivity rose 44 per cent, whereas the target was 50 per cent: the figures for building are 45 and 55 per cent respectively. Agriculture likewise fell short of its productivity goals.

During the sixth five-year period we must cope with the task of increasing labour productivity more rapidly.

The Draft Directives envisage an increase of at least 50 per cent in industry, at least 52 per cent in building and significant increases in agriculture and transport.

Higher labour productivity under the Sixth Five-Year Plan will be attained, chiefly, by the broad introduction of new, modern machinery in industry, agriculture, transport, the building trades and other branches of the economy, which will place more technical facilities at the disposal of the worker. I need only say that electric power per industrial worker will increase by more than 60 per cent over the five years.

A more rational system of output quotas and wage rates would do much to increase productivity.

Indeed, can the situation be regarded normal when — even with the big defects in work organization and considerable waste of working time — at many of our engineering plants output quotas are fulfilled 180-200 per cent or more, while labour productivity targets are frequently not fulfilled? Take the Kharkov machine-tool plant; in 1955 average fulfilment of output quotas was 190 per cent, and only 86 per cent in productivity assignments.

It goes without saying that this kind of overfulfilment of quotas has nothing to do with the achievements of innovators, advanced production workers, with whom considerable overfulfilment of quotas is necessarily attended by a corresponding rise in labour productivity.

Considerable overfulfilment of such deliberately low output quotas creates the illusion that all's well, and tends to divert workers, foremen, and engineers from effective efforts to raise productivity. The present practice is to make output quotas correspond in effect to a definite wage level, not to the technical and efficiency levels already achieved.

It cannot be considered normal that the proportion of basic wages in the total earnings of a worker is no more than 40-60 per cent, even less in many plants. No time should be lost in bringing order into the wage-rate system in industry and clearing the way for mass-scale introduction of technically substantiated output quotas.

Parallel with this, we should eliminate the wide discrepancy in the payment of workers in one and the same trade, and often in one and the same locality.

The system of payment must be such as to provide material incentives for higher productivity and higher skill. It must be so designed that every worker will be paid in accordance with the quality and quantity of his labour.

There is also room for considerable improvement in existing systems of payment and bonuses for engineers, technicians, and economic executives. Our aim here, as N. S. Khrushchov indicated in the report of the Central Committee, should be that part of the remuneration received by this category be strictly dependent on the basic performance indices of the given shop, plant or industry.

Thus, comrades, we are faced with a very important and urgent task: to put in order the system of rating and payment for the factory and office workers and the engineering personnel.

The heads of ministries and department and the State Committee for Labour and Wages should apply themselves more vigorously to carry out the decisions of the July Plenary Session of the C. C. on these matters.

An essential condition for carrying out our economic development plan is fulfilment of the assignments for reducing production and distribution costs.

The Draft Directives provide for a decline of not less than 17 per cent in industrial production costs, railway operating expenditures and distribution charges in state and co-operative trade. Taking all branches of the economy, this should add up to approximately 50,000 million rubles over the five-year period, or to more than half of total capital investments under the sixth five-year programme. It is therefore of vital importance that the assignments for lowering production and distribution costs be met.

If available potentialities for reducing production costs are to be properly utilized, and if they are to be turned into an effective source of accumulation, Party and economic organizations must concentrate on improving every aspect of industrial administration, stringent economy by every single enterprise, more effective cost-accounting, on uprooting all vestiges of bureaucracy, incompetent management and extravagance in expenditure of labour power and material resources on securing better utilization of equipment, raw materials, semi-fabricates, fuel and power, on promoting wider use of substitutes for metal, leather, natural fibre, and food industry raw materials.

The principal thing our Party requires of all executives is that they always and everywhere be guided by the interests of socialist society, that they be unremitting in their efforts for plan fulfilment, that by all their activities they contribute to higher production and to greater prosperity for our people.

#### IV HIGHER MATERIAL AND CULTURAL STANDARDS

Comrades, continuous concern for the welfare of the people is supreme law for the activities of our Party. The great plans for economic and cultural development which are being carried out in our country are designed to steadily improve the well-being of the Soviet people, continuously to raise their cultural standards, and more fully to satisfy their material and spiritual requirements.

We face this lofty task in the sixth five-year period, too. A further rise in the material wellbeing of the Soviet people, expanded housing construction, and higher cultural, educational and health standards are one of the principal objectives of the new five-year plan.

The most general index of the economic development of any country, and the source of its public wealth, is, as we know, the national income. Under socialism the whole of the national income constitutes the income of the people in the full sense of the term. The Sixth Five-Year Plan envisages an increase of approximately 60 per cent in the national income of the Soviet Union.

This will mean higher personal incomes for the population. There will be an approximately 30 per cent increase in real wages and salaries over the five-year period. The incomes of collective farmers, in cash and in kind, will increase by not less than 40 per cent, primarily as a result of

larger revenue from collective farming, paid out against work-day units.

The Soviet people, led by the Communist Party, have by their selfless work in recent years immeasurably increased the economic might of the country and multiplied its social wealth. This, as you know, has enabled the Party's Central Committee to submit to this Congress exceedingly important measures for further raising the people's living standards and improving their working conditions, namely:

- to raise the wages of the low-income categories of workers and, along with this, effect a general normalization of wages and salaries;

- to go over within the five years, beginning with 1957, to a seven-hour working day, or, in some branches, to a five-day week with an eight-hour working day and two days off;

- to reduce, beginning with 1956, the working day on Saturdays and on the eves of holidays by two hours; to re-establish the six-hour working day for adolescent between 16 and 18;

- to radically improve the pension system, considerably increasing the low pensions, and give more attention to the disabled and aged;

- to improve the working and living conditions of women; in particular to prolong the paid maternity leave;

- to abolish, beginning with the new school year, tuition fees in higher educational establishments, specialized schools and the senior forms of ten-year school.

All these proposals of the Central Committee have met with enthusiastic support from our people, and there is no doubt that the Twentieth Congress will unanimously include them in the Directives for the Sixth Five-Year Plan as new vivid evidence of the unflagging concern of the Party and

the Government for providing better standards of living for the Soviet people. (Applause.)

The Central Committee of the Party and the Soviet Government are certain that the people of our country will respond to this concern by greater labour activity and that they will do their utmost to fulfil and overfulfil the Sixth Five-Year Plan targets. (Applause.)

Comrades, the rise in incomes of workers, collective farmers, and intellectuals must be accompanied by expansion of trade and by an increase in the quantity of goods sold through state and co-operative trading establishments.

The objective is a 50 per cent increase in the total volume of retail trade over the five-year period. However, the task is not only to expand trade, but also improve it qualitatively.

That is why the Draft Directives stipulate a higher rate of increase in sales of such items as butter, meat, milk, cheese and sugar, and also woolen and linen fabrics, footwear, and furniture. More radio and television sets, household refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, washing machines and motor cars will be sold. Trading organizations must make a better study of consumer requirements and ensure proper allocation and timely delivery of merchandise to the shops. Our trading organizations should function in such a manner that goods will be available, in full variety, in communities throughout the country.

The Sixth Five-Year Plan provides for rapid development of public catering, for more dining-rooms and restaurants. Our purpose is to cater not only to people who work, but to their families as well, and make things easier for the womenfolk. More school dining-rooms and lunch counters will be opened.

The present plan sets exceptionally big goals in housing development.

We know that state housing construction, before and after the war, has been on an impressive scale. But, as I have already pointed out, the need is acute, and improvement of housing conditions is a matter of special concern the Party and the Government.

In the present, sixth five-year plan period, 205 million square metres of new housing will be built out of government appropriations alone. This is nearly double the figure for the preceding five years.

The state will encourage and in every way assist home construction by individuals out of their own savings and with the aid of government loans. We should expand house building in rural areas.

Collective farms should more actively help their members build homes out of their own savings and, where necessary, grant them loans for this purpose. We intend substantially to expand the sale of building materials to collective farms and the population at large — such items as cement, timber, metal, glass, slate, wall elements, and so on.

The big house-building programme calls for a steep rise in the manufacture of furniture and for an improvement in its quality.

The present supply of furniture is inadequate, and the industry is not coping with the rising demand. It is therefore necessary to organize, and without further delay, mass production of low-cost but convenient and attractive furniture, with due account to consumer tastes. The manufacture of combined furniture units should also be stepped up.

Apart from this, we must make it a rule that designs of new apartment houses should make provision for good, convenient built-in furniture, and in this respect we must draw on what is good in foreign experience.

One of the key problems in our cultural development is further advancement of public education.

Seven-year schooling is already universal. In the preceding five-year period we began, and in the current five-year period intend basically to complete, the introduction of universal secondary schooling in town and country.

In addition to the regular secondary schools, general and specialized, there will be further expansion of correspondence and evening courses, so as to enable people to obtain training and general education in their spare time.

Our secondary schools will graduate 6,300,000 in the current five-year period, or more than double the figure for the preceding five years.

A paramount task confronting our public educational authorities is maximum development of polytechnical training in the general school. What we accomplished in this field in the last five-year period was only a beginning, and it must be admitted that the position is still unsatisfactory. Many schools do not teach their pupils the element of manual labour, nor do they train in them a proper respect for work. The result is that many of the young men and women graduating secondary school are illequipped for practical activity.

Much has to be done to provide more school buildings and equipment. In the sixth five-year period we plan to build, out of state funds, new school buildings in towns and rural areas with accommodation for approximately 4,000,000 pupils which is twice as much as under the Fifth Five-Year Plan. Collective farms should be enlisted to take a more active part in building and equipping village schools.

Universal secondary education is a matter that concerns the country as a whole. And the chief figure in this very important work is the schoolteacher. The 1,700,000 and more teachers in our general schools belong to one of the most honourable professions, for it is their mission to educate the future builders of communist society. Party, governmental,

economic and Y.C.L. organizations must render every assistance to schools and schoolteachers.

The five-year plan outlines far-reaching objectives in the training of specialists for the economy.

At present there are over 5,500,000 of these specialists at work in the economy. We are proud of them, for they are our gold fund, and we prize them highly. It is not for nothing that, capitalist spokesmen are expressing alarm over the fact that their countries are lagging behind us in the training of technical and scientific personnel.

The current five-year period will see a significant increase in the number of specialists trained by our higher and specialized secondary schools. The total for the five years is set at 4,000,000, or nearly the combined figure for the two preceding five-year periods.

The industry, building, transport, and agriculture, will receive over 650,000 college-trained specialists, or twice as many as in the preceding five years.

Serious attention is being devoted to the training of experts in such new realms of science and engineering as automation, telemechanics, radio and radar, and peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Correspondence and evening courses conducted by higher and specialized secondary schools will be broadly developed. With an ever-increasing number of secondary school graduates going into industry, there will be ample opportunities for enrolling into these courses young people with a good general education and practical production experience.

Economic and cultural development requires a marked improvement in the training of specialists; they must be conversant with the latest achievements of Soviet and foreign research and engineering. What is needed is a much more intimate combination of theoretical training and practical

knowledge of production, including its economic and organizational aspects.

The measures envisaged by the Directives for the development of the cinema, press, radio, television, and also for improving the work of our libraries, clubs, and other cultural institutions represent a cardinal factor in raising cultural standards.

We plan an improvement and further expansion of publishing — more books, magazines and newspapers will be printed.

Big tasks confront us in the sphere of public health in this five-year period.

The Draft Directives call for extensive construction of medical centres. The number of hospitals and child institutions to be built in the sixth five-year period will be nearly 3 times and 2.4 times respectively as much as in the previous five years. Kindergartens and nurseries will be able to take care of approximately 45 per cent more children, which should make things still easier for women workers and enable them to take a more active part in production and in cultural, political and other public activity.

Safety and disease prevention measures in industry should be improved, and more effective measures taken to prevent the pollution of water and air. Hygienic standards of towns and rural communities should be heightened.

Many complex problems confront our medical science, from which the people expect new discoveries.

Medical workers, research institutions and the medical industry should intensify their work in evolving and widely applying new curative and prophylactical media and improved-type equipment.

The steps taken by the public health authorities towards better service for the population will meet with support and

assistance from the Party Central Committee and the Government.

Physical culture and sports are likewise important factors in raising national health standards, and we should in every way encourage their development, paying special attention to improving physical culture work among the youth.

Our Party will adopt all the measures necessary to implement the sixth five-year period's far-reaching programme for a further rise in the material and cultural standards of the Soviet people.

## V

### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE UNION REPUBLICS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRODUCTIVE FORCES

Comrades, correct geographical distribution of the productive forces is basic to the new, powerful advance of the Soviet economy.

The Nineteenth Party Congress Directives provided for more rational geographical distribution of new industrial enterprises, the aim being to bring industry closer to raw material and fuel sources. The need for more rational distribution of the country's productive forces was again stressed by the Party Central Committee at its Plenary Meeting last July.

The success of our industrialization policy and the development of the vast raw material, fuel, and power resources in the eastern regions made it possible, already before the war, to build a new coal and metal base, large engineering, aluminium and chemical plants, and major railway lines there. This signified a radical improvement in the distribution of productive forces. In the Great Patriotic War, our eastern industries, particularly in the Urals and Siberia, were an important source of supply for the Soviet Army, and in the Fourth Five-Year Plan were of inestimable value in rebuilding the war-damaged areas.

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Further progress in rational distribution of productive forces was made during the previous five-year period.

Under the new plan, the Party will take further resolute measures to this end and to secure integrated economic development of the various areas. In common with our earlier five-year programmes, this one, too, envisages faster development of the eastern regions, with their colossal potential supplies of coal, bauxite, water power, timber, iron ore, non-ferrous and rare metals, and chemical raw materials.

This vast wealth of our eastern regions must be made to serve the national economy to a much greater degree than hitherto. Accordingly, capital investment in these areas is to be more than doubled under the new plan, and will make up about half of the total for the whole of the U.S.S.R.

In 1960 the eastern areas should produce more coal and iron than the whole of the U.S.S.R. produced in 1950, and considerably more electric power and cement than was produced throughout the country in 1954. Over 100 engineering plants will be built in the East in these five years.

Grain production in the eastern parts is to be expanded, and by the close of the five-year period the gross grain crop in the Urals, Siberia, and Kazakhstan should be double that of 1954, which was a bumper year for these regions.

The party Central Committee and the Government, as you know from Comrade N. S. Khrushchov's report, attach special importance to the continued economic development of Siberia.

The finest minds of Russia pointed to the incalculable riches and the glowing future of Siberia. It was Lomonosov who said: "It is Siberia that will multiply Russia's might", and Radishchev wrote: "How richly endowed Siberia is by nature. What a majestic country! As soon as it will be populated it will play a great role in the annals of the world."

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The dreams of our great forebears are coming true. In the Soviet years, Siberia has developed from a backward farm country into one of the chief industrial-agrarian regions of the U.S.S.R.

And the present five-year programme envisions further and integrated development for this land of abundance.

The Party's policy with regard to distribution of productive forces is aimed at maximum economic and cultural development and consolidation in the Union Republics.

All the conditions have been created for the continuous economic, political, and cultural advancement of all the Union Republics, and the rate of this advancement is strikingly illustrated by the data cited in the Central Committee's report.

In this respect, the achievements of the Union Republics are indeed impressive. It is particularly gratifying that all of them have trained their own skilled personnel who have mastered modern techniques.

The Party Central Committee and the Government have implemented a number of important organizational measures lately to heighten the part played by the Union Republics in the administration of the economy. New Union-Republic ministries have been established; many units of the coal, timber, oil, iron and steel, meat-packing, dairy products, light, textile, food, building materials industries, and many motor-transport and communications facilities have been transferred from U.S.S.R. to Republican ministries. In recent years over 11,000 industrial enterprises were placed under Republican control.

In effecting all these measures, the Party Central Committee was guided by the Leninist principle of combining centralized direction with a greater degree of independence and initiative for local organizations in matters concerning economic and cultural progress.

With the transfer of a large number of factories and mills from Union to Republican jurisdiction, certain Union-Republican ministries have been left with hardly any enterprises under their direct control. This being the case, it is evidently necessary to think not only about sharply reducing the central apparatus but of whether the continued existence of certain Union Republican ministries is expedient in general. (Animation, shouts of "Correct")

It must be mentioned that the steps taken to obviate excessive centralization in the administration of the economy are encountering resistance from some top executives in Union and Union-Republican ministries who want centralized control, as if they are in a position, being "on top," better to judge the situation than the people in the Union Republics.

The steps taken at present by the Party and the Government to heighten the role of the Union Republics in guiding economic and cultural construction fully correspond with the Leninist principle of our Party's national policy.

The idea of establishing the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as a voluntary association of free, equal and sovereign nations, belongs entirely to Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, the great founder of our Party and the Soviet state (Applause.) He advanced this idea, substantiated and developed it. As a matter of fact, already back in 1922 Lenin warned against the possibility of excessive centralism, against bureaucratic perversions which may hinder the broad, overall development of the Union Republics' initiative.

This injunction of Lenin's is extremely important to us now as well.

We should continue unswervingly to follow this policy of heightening the part played by the Union Republics in the administration of the economy, and more boldly transfer industrial establishments from centralized to Republican control.



This will make the guidance of our economy and culture more concrete and operative and will contribute to the further strengthening of fraternal cooperation between the Republics. In addition, the measures taken by the Party to eliminate excessive centralism and enhance the role of the Union Republics in economic administration signifies the establishment of a closer contact between the state apparatus and the masses and is a further important step in developing and consolidating our multi-national socialist state. (Applause.)

While organizing apparatuses in Republics for the guidance of enterprises we must not, of course, blindly follow the pattern of the Union ministries, as Comrade Razzakov, secretary of the Party Central Committee of Kirghizia, has pointed out here.

Kirghizia is not the only Republic where Union Republican ministries have been set up in cases where the number of enterprises is small. For example, a Ministry of the Light Industry with an apparatus of 27 persons and directing only six enterprises (laughter) has been established in the Tajik Republic. In the Turkmen Republic the Ministry of the Textile Industry controls ten enterprises. The Moldavian Republic has a Ministry of the Timber Industry with an apparatus of 32 persons. It directs only eight enterprises, including four lumber camps, two of which are in the Russian Federation and the Ukraine. (Laughter.)

The Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics must carefully look into the matter, eliminate excesses and decide whether the existence of one ministry or another in separate Republics is expedient. I fully support the proposal, formulated by Comrade N. S. Khrushchov in the report, for the establishment of an authoritative inter-Republican body — an Economic Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet — to work out considered decisions on questions involving the economic interests of the Union Republics. The needs of each Republic will thus be more fully taken into account.

In drawing up the Draft Directives, which envisage powerful economic expansion in all the Union Republics, the Central Committee of the Party proceeded from the belief that the Directives should define only their basic industrial and agricultural targets.

The Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics and their Councils of Ministers should take the Directives as a basis, formulate more detailed economic and cultural objectives for the current five-year period and work out their own five-year development programmes.

The sixth five-year period must see the further economic and cultural efflorescence of our Union Republics.

Achievement of the targets set for them, and more rational distribution of productive forces, will raise the economy of each Republic to still higher levels, further enhance the might of the Soviet state and cement the friendship and fraternal co-operation of its many nations. (Prolonged applause.)

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Comrades, successful fulfilment of the Sixth Five-Year Plan depends on the people — on the workers, collective farmers and intellectuals, on their selfless labour. In framing the Draft Directives the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. took account of the suggestions made by the workers of many thousands of industrial enterprises and collective farms. The patriotic initiative and varied production experience of our workers in town and country, who actively participated in drafting and discussing these proposals, helped the Party's Central Committee more fully to define the targets for the various sections of the economy and to bring to the surface the vast potentialities inherent in our socialist industry and agriculture.

As you know, the Draft Directives worked out by the Central Committee were published in our press a month in

advance of this Congress. During that month there was an animated and earnest discussion of the Draft Directives at Party congresses and conferences, at Party active and meetings, at factory, collective-farm, MTS and state-farm meetings.

The Central Committee, the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers, the State Planning Commission, and newspaper offices received an enormous number of letters from workers, collective farmers, engineers and technicians, teachers, doctors, students, pensioners, and Soviet Army men on a great variety of Sixth Five-Year Plan problems.

Many of the letters dealt with improvement of organization of labour and higher wages for low-income categories of workers. There were many proposals for improving cultural and welfare services, the pension system, the health services, for modernizing cities, towns and industrial communities. All the proposals were prompted by concern for the development of the socialist national economy, science, culture, and public education.

Unanimously approving of the programme for a powerful development of the Soviet economy in the sixth five-year period, the working people of our country discussed the Draft Directives, revealed new major reserves existing in the national economy, disposed and rightly criticized shortcomings, and suggested ways to further improve all our work.

Everyone knows that the Directives only outline the fundamental assignments for the development of the Soviet national economy over the next five years. The Directives will underlie a five-year plan for the development of the national economy of the U.S.S.R. to be framed, with much more detailed indices for the ministries and departments. In drafting the five-year plan for the whole of the Soviet Union and the Union Republic five-year plans, account should be taken of the numerous valuable suggestions made by the people, by Party organizations, factory, collective-farm, MTS and state-farm meetings.

The countrywide socialist emulation in honour of the Twentieth Congress showed once again how many efficient people our country has, and how great is the value of advanced experience.

It is the duty of all Party, governmental, trade-union, and Komsomol organizations to render every assistance and encouragement to this constructive activity of the masses, to develop to the full, and effectively direct, the socialist emulation movement in every segment of the economy for fulfilment and overfulfilment of the Sixth Five-Year Plan assignments. The enthusiasm and initiative of millions of workers, collective farmers and intellectuals must be supported and complemented by a competent leadership, correct selection of personnel, systematic verification of fulfilment of decisions — by all that makes up our Party's work of organization.

And in the previous five-year periods, the Communist Party gave excellent leadership and did excellent organizational work. There can be no doubt that now, too, it will prove up to its tasks. (Applause.)

The work of organization must be directed, first and foremost, at securing strict observance of state discipline, introduction of the latest achievements of science and engineering, wide dissemination of advanced work methods, and higher labour productivity.

Every passing year improves our economy and its individual branches. New and increasingly complex machinery is being introduced on a wide scale. Hence, under present conditions, it requires expert knowledge, deep-going study of all the details, to be able effectively to organize and direct production. Only one who possesses these qualities can give concrete and skilled leadership.

No executive can work successfully if he is not closely linked with the masses and does not seek their support. One must attentively heed every critical remark, quickly remove shortcomings as they are detected, actively support produc-

tion innovators, inventors, and authors of rationalization proposals.

The moral and political unity of Soviet society, the monolithic unity of our people around the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, the further strengthening of the alliance of the working class and collective-farm peasantry, the fraternal friendship of the peoples of our country — these constitute the earnest of our continued advance towards the great goal — communist society. (Applause.)

The tasks formulated by the Party for the Sixth Five-Year Plan are evidence of the great strength of the Soviet system, which offers truly inexhaustible opportunities for the development of social production and the attainment of higher prosperity standards.

The Draft Directives for the Sixth Five-Year Plan are expressive of the aspirations and will of all Soviet citizens. In every one of the assignments of this remarkable document they see the unflagging solicitude of the Party and the Government for the welfare of the people. And they know that realization of the new plan will mean another big forward step in socialist economic development, in creating an abundance of consumer goods — a big step forward in the great cause of building communism. (Applause.)

Comrades, the Sixth Five-Year Plan of economic development will be of immense importance not only for our own country, but internationally as well. What V.I. Lenin, the great founder of our Party and of the Soviet state, foretold has now come true: the Soviet Union is, primarily by its economic policy, exerting an increasing influence on world developments, on the history and destinies of the human race.

Its record of economic and cultural achievement has won the Soviet people millions of friends in every part of the world. For in this record the peoples see an expression of the Soviet Union's peaceable intentions, a manifestation of the great efficacy and advantages of the socialist econo-

mic system, which offers boundless opportunities for developing the productive forces in the interests of the worker.

As for certain elements in the capitalist countries, for them every new five-year plan comes as an unpleasant, but nevertheless very real, fact and one with which they are constrained to reckon. There need be no doubt that our five-year plans have cooled many a hothead and dampened the belligerent ardour of many a spokesman of the capitalist world.

And every new five-year plan has strengthened the position of socialism, the might of the Soviet state. It is therefore only natural that our five-year plans should always evoke such heightened interest not only among our friends, of which there are more and more, but among our enemies, too.

The Draft Directives of the Twentieth C.P.S.U. Congress for the Sixth Five-Year Plan have been the subject of lively comment, but comment of a different kind than that which accompanied publication of our early five-year plans.

Many of you no doubt remember what the bourgeois press and political leaders and economic experts in the capitalist world had to say about these early five-year programmes. "Fantasy," "utopia," "propaganda stunt" — these were some of the appellations they used, and there was a loud cry that the plans were doomed to failure. True, when they had been successfully accomplished the tone changed: sneers and gloomy forecasts gave way to consternation and alarm. And now, when we are entering the sixth five-year period, even our most outspoken ill-wishers do not dare question the reality of our objectives, or predict the failure of our plans. Even they declare that the Sixth Five-Year Plan will be fulfilled, and are seriously alarmed by the prospect. What particularly distresses the bourgeois press and certain circles in the capitalist countries is that the Sixth Five-Year Plan represents a big step forward in accomplishing the main economic task of the U.S.S.R.

As for our friends — the great Chinese people and the working folk in all the People's Democracies — they greeted the Draft Directives with joyous and unanimous approval. And understandably, for the successful carrying out of the present programme will strengthen not only the Soviet Union, but the whole socialist world system and, will make for new great victories in socialist construction in all the lands of People's Democracy. (Prolonged applause.)

It is gratifying to know that our Indian, Burmese, and Afghan friends deeply appreciate the peaceful nature of our economic objectives.

Our grand development plans stem from the very nature of our economic and social system, from our ideology of enduring peace and friendship among all countries and peoples.

Thanks to the consistent peace policy of the countries belonging to the socialist camp, there has been a measure of relaxation in the international tension which had prevailed for several years, and there is a realistic prospect for consolidating universal peace.

Not always did our proposals towards this end meet with favourable response among those to whom they were addressed. We deeply regret that, but are nonetheless determined to explore new avenues to international co-operation. We will continue, consistently and unswervingly, to abide by the Leninist policy of peaceful co-existence, firmly convinced that it is the only path to greater international confidence and stable peace. (Applause.)

We will strengthen still more our fraternity and friendship with the People's Democracies and co-operation in our common interests. We will continue to work for better relations with the United States, Britain, France, and other countries we will extend and strengthen friendly co-operation with the Republic of India, Burma, Afghanistan, and with all countries that are desirous of maintaining and consolidating

peace; we will broaden economic relations with all nations through maximum development of mutually advantageous trade.

Comrades, stupendous targets have been set by the Central Committee of the Party. Their accomplishment will require much effort and intensive labour from the Party and the people as a whole. It would be wrong to imagine that once the objectives have been formulated and explained, all the rest will come of itself, easily and simply. That is not how things are in real life. There will be no small number of difficulties in implementing the plan, but no one need doubt that we can overcome them and creditably cope with all the tasks mapped out by the Party. (Prolonged applause.) We possess all the conditions needed for that.

We have all the necessary natural resources, and in sufficient quantities.

We have a powerful producing apparatus, built up by the effort of our people in the preceding five-year periods.

We have numerous scientists and technicians capable of solving the most intricate problems of research and engineering.

Our peaceful labours are reliably guarded by our valourous Armed Forces. (Applause.)

Our heroic working class and glorious collective-farm peasantry, our splendid intellectuals, are united by an indestructible community of will purpose, are full of creative energy, and are firmly confident in their strength.

The Soviet people have such a tested and farseeing leader as our glorious Communist Party, armed with the great and immortal teaching of Marxism-Leninism, which inspires us and illumines our path to the radiant future — communism. (Prolonged applause. All rise.)

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